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MARGINAL COLUMN

By COLIN LEGUM

THEIR tiny mountainside village of Danaba, with its 15 ancient stone houses clutched to the side of Jebel Jihar, was reduced to rubble this week by the Royal Air Force on instructions from the Sultan of Dhala, its Aden Protectorate ruler, as a reprisal for the ambush last week in which two Cameron Highlanders were killed and six wounded. There were no casualties in today's raid. The 120 Atraqi Beduin villagers had evacuated the village following the warning given to them last Saturday. There are now two alternatives for the dispossessed villagers — either to seek the inhospitable shelter of the mountains or to seek refuge across the border in the Yemen. The destruction of Danaba is bound to become a controversial issue in the present frontier argument between Yemen and Britain, even though the village lies within the Aden Protectorate. The collective punishment imposed on Danaba is justified by the young Sultan of Dhala and by the Aden Government on a number of grounds. They insist that the crime of last week's ambush cannot go unpunished for fear that it will encourage other tribesmen, especially since the Yemen Government rewards tribesmen for every British soldier killed or wounded. There is, however, no way of laying hands on the culprits unless the Sultan has the active co-operation of the Sheikh.

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THE authorities argue that ordinary laws of justice cannot be applied to this wild mountain frontier which is not amenable to ordinary policing methods. Rough justice is the law of the frontier and collective punishment the ancient method of retribution. The neighbouring Arab States habitually practise this form of retribution. The authorities argue that as much as they dislike this practice, it is better to carry opprobrium for one sharp lesson than to face the prospect of a further crumbling of authority along the Yemen-Aden frontier — especially since it is known that more Russian guns are on their way to Yemen and there are signs that more guns are being brought in from Saudi Arabia. Finally, they insist that the harshness of the punishment is diminished by the care taken to ensure that there would be no loss of life.

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THERE appears to be no criticism of this policy among the local Arab rulers. On the contrary, they appear to welcome this firm policy. The young Arab nationalists also appear to welcome the destruction of Danaba, but for entirely different reasons. Their pleasure must be accounted for by the fact that valuable propaganda material is being supplied to Radio Cairo and Radio Sanaa in the Yemen. They have been concerned about the lack of supportive evidence for the recent propaganda about non-existent British "atrocities." Danaba will no doubt be turned into another Lidice by the Russian and Egyptian journalists who are now enjoying the hospitality of Yemen following the departure of the main body of Western journalists from this kingdom.

Aden, February 12

Rebels Seize Border Village In Hungary

BUDAPEST, Thursday. — Hungarian "counter-revolutionaries" have taken control of a village of 5,000 people near the Yugoslav frontier in south Hungary, the official Communist Party newspaper "Nep Szabadsag" said today.

It also admitted "that Communist Party organisations within the big plants are still very weak." The newspaper demanded "that the country's big industrial plants must become again the centres of the Communist Party."

The Hungarian poet, Istvan Eroes, and five other persons will be tried on charges of inciting people to revolt. The newspaper "Esti Hirlap" said they were members of a group which printed and distributed anti-Government and anti-Soviet leaflets following the October revolt.

In Washington, an official of the all-Swiss International Red Cross Committee, Mr. E. W. Meyer, said yesterday that aid to Hungary from Communist countries was estimated at 500,000 tons. He added that most of the Communist aid was on a government to government basis and was not handled through the International Committee.

Mr. Meyer and another official of the International Committee are in America to discuss proposals for additional emergency relief to Hungary.

U.N. Passes Rival Algeria Proposals

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly's main Political Committee approved rival resolutions on Algeria yesterday, meaning that both will be sent to the Assembly as a whole for further action. Neither resolution passed the Committee by the two-thirds majority needed for approval by the Assembly.

It was expected that the two would be combined by mutual agreement before the whole Assembly votes.

A U.S.-supported Latin American resolution, expressing hope for "a peaceful and democratic solution" of the Algerian problem, was approved by a vote of 41 to 22, with three abstentions. A second resolution, submitted by Japan, the Philippines and Thailand, was adopted 37 to 27, with 13 abstentions.

A third resolution, proposed by 18 nations of the Afro-Asian bloc, was abandoned by its sponsors after its first two operative paragraphs had been rejected in a paragraph-by-paragraph vote.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., earlier had announced his delegation's support for the Latin American resolution. France had stated that she considered the five-power resolution the "second-best solution." France's first choice would be no resolution at all because she considers Algeria an integral problem over which the U.N. has no jurisdiction.

The Arab states, with the general support of the Afro-Asian bloc, opposed this view. The Arabs argued that Algeria is entitled to consideration as an independent nation despite its official status as an integral part of France.

Britain Plans Cut In NATO Troops

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain today laid before the Atlantic Pact Permanent Council in Paris, and the Council of the seven-nation Western European Union in London, plans to cut British manpower on the continent by 27,000 men and reequip the units with guided weapons, informed sources said.

The sources said that the British proposals, already discussed by the Defence Minister Duncan Sandys in Washington and in London with the NATO Supreme Commander, Gen. Lauris Norstad, would maintain or increase the existing fire-power of the British units in Europe. Mr. Sandys also discussed them today with the French Defence Minister, M. Maurice Bourges-Maunoury.

Need of Economies

But the sources frankly admitted that a main motive of the new British proposals was the need to economize on running costs of the British troops.

The present strength of British forces in West Germany is about 77,000 men in four divisions and supported by a tactical air force. Under the 1954 agreements by which Britain offered to keep four divisions in Germany, it was open to Britain to scale down this commitment in the event of serious balance of payments difficulties and if the troops were replaced by equivalent firepower.

Lord Vansittart Dead at 75

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Lord Vansittart, British diplomat and author, died at his home at Denham, outside London today. He was 75.

He was noted for his implacable views about the German menace — after the war he urged mass deportations of German war criminals and that Germany be disarmed for a generation — and after World War II he turned his fire on the Soviet Union and China. In 1936 his uncompromising attitude towards Hitler led Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax to relegate him to obscurity. Earlier, he was Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office.

'GOOD START' FOR EUROPE FREE TRADE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Chancellor of the Exchequer Peter Thorneycroft returned today from the Paris talks on the proposed West European industrial free trade area and said that "we made a good start."

He declared that a European free trade area "with a market as large as Russia and as free as the U.S. should give plenty of opportunities to everybody." Mr. Thorneycroft presided over the Paris meeting.

West to Consult On Soviet Mid-East Plan

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan told a questioner in the Commons today that the latest Soviet proposals on the Middle East were being studied with care and would be subject of consultation with Britain's French and American allies.

Pending such consultation, he preferred to say no more.

A Labour Member, Mr. William Warbey, had urged him in preparation for the meeting with President Eisenhower to define British policy in relation to the Soviet proposals on the supply of arms to the Middle East.

Mr. Warbey asked for an assurance that Mr. Macmillan would not be prejudiced against the Soviet proposals because they appeared to be almost identical with those advanced by the Opposition last May.

Mr. Macmillan said he would not like to identify the two sets of proposals in that way.

International Force

Speaking in the Commons defence debate yesterday, another Labourite, Mr. Frank Beswick, revealed the receipt of a letter from the Joint Foreign Under-Secretary which said the Government had always thought an international force would be suitable for the Middle East and had discussed the matter with the U.S. It was feared, however, that such a force would arouse hostility on both sides, and especially of Israel.

Mr. Beswick commented, "Israelis are now asked to accept something far more undignified than the stationing of an international force upon their territory."

A Conservative, Viscount Hinchinbrooke, told the House, "I have reason for saying — I cannot reveal the name of the person who has apprised me of this — that if the Eisenhower Doctrine gets on the march through Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and towards Iraq, it is practically certain — and to judge from Mr. Shepilov's speech we shall get it very soon — that attempts will be made to Communise Persia and possibly Iraq as well." *(Reuter, INA)*

Senate Group Votes To Modify Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—A joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees yesterday voted approval of the Eisenhower draft proposal for the Middle East by 20 votes to eight after deciding by 15 votes to 13 to write in one modifying provision.

The substitute would state that the U.S. "is prepared to use armed forces to assist" any Middle East nation or group of nations threatened by Communism "if the President determines the necessity thereof." But it does not specifically give the President the "authority" to use such forces, as requested by the Administration. The House already has approved the President's request.

A White House spokesman said last night President Eisenhower believed the resolution as approved by the Committees was "designed to give the President the authority he asked for" in his Middle East programme.

Morse Turned Down

The Committees rejected a Democratic Senator's proposal to water down the doctrine. Sen. Wayne Morse proposed the President should use U.S. forces in the Middle East only under the provisions of the U.N. Charter and with notice to Congress if it were in session.

Under the proposal the President would have to submit to Congress "approval or disapproval" if he used American troops in the Middle East in an emergency without prior notice to Congress.

The Committees also turned down a proposal by two Democrat Senators that the President should receive explicit Congress approval before U.S. forces were used in the area.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, one of those voting against the resolution, said he feared it "may lead to an arms race that could touch off World War III, thereby destroying the (Middle East) oil supply and the remainder of the world along with it." He said there is a real question whether Congress could constitutionally grant the President power to use military force to defend another nation. He said only Congress has power to declare war and should not delegate this authority.

Curb on Ike's Powers

"The New York Times" today described the vote as a denial of President Eisenhower's request for unlimited authority to use military force against Communist aggression in the area.

The dispatch said that the new version approved by the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services "struck out the military heart of the Administration's resolution but granted the authority for economic aid that the President had asked."

The newspaper noted that the Administration's text would have declared the President to be "authorized" to commit the armed forces against any "overt" Communist aggression. The supplanting language put in by the Democrats would pledge the U.S. to use force "provided that such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the U.S. and the U.N. Charter."

(Reuter, UP)

U.N. Committee Rejects Debate On U.S. Policy

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly's Steering Committee today rejected by one vote a Soviet move to have the 80-member Assembly debate the Eisenhower Doctrine and other alleged U.S. "aggressive actions."

Voting was six in favour and seven against, with one abstention.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, launched a bitter attack on U.S. "aggressive" policies in the Middle East and elsewhere and demanded a debate "without delay."

Mr. Kuznetsov said the Doctrine was designed to "secure direct U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of the Middle Eastern countries and to achieve economic and political subjugation of the peoples of this area."

U.S. Ready for Debate

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, replied that the accusations were "blatantly and stupidly false from one end to the other." But he said the U.S. would agree to debate the Soviet charges so that "they could expose them for the crudities that they are."

Commander Allan Noble, British Minister of State, said, "To my mind, the Assembly has had to endure quite enough propaganda from the Soviet delegation in the last few months."

He said that if the Soviet Union wished to appear in the U.N. as the champion of peace and harmony in another part of the world, let it look first to Hungary. "Let it first show some respect for the repeated resolutions passed by the General Assembly in regard to that unhappy victim of Soviet imperialism," he declared.

France Opposed

M. Guillaume Georges-Picot of France said some of the questions raised by the Soviet Union in its request appeared to fall within the competence of the Subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission. France could not approve inclusion of such an item.

Mr. Kuznetsov intervened again to report his accusation against the U.S. and other members of the Committee who had opposed inscription of the item. He considered that the arguments against the item were groundless and felt that the U.N. should find time for so serious a matter.

After the vote Mr. Kuznetsov said that the U.N. should consider this problem without delay and take the necessary measures to stop preparations for a new world war.

The Committee's decision not to include the item on the agenda has to be endorsed by the General Assembly in plenary session, where the Soviet Union can be expected to raise the whole matter again.

Yemen Charges U.K. With Fresh Attack

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Yemen Legation here today charged that British forces had been attacking the Yemen village of Isaumarah and the port of Saudan since last Tuesday.

The Legation said in a statement that the attacks were with guns, machineguns and rifles. It added that the aggression is still continuing and casualties and damage are not yet known.

W.J.C. Lists Anti-Semitic Riots in Hungarian Revolt

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Anti-Jewish excesses occurred in more than 20 Hungarian villages and smaller provincial towns during the October-November revolt, according to information received today by the World Jewish Congress.

The situation still remains tense in some of the remoter areas, the W.J.C. stated, adding that its information was received from authoritative Jewish sources in Hungary.

A spokesman of the organization drew attention to the fact that the Hungarian report did not attack the leadership of either side in the conflict. Fascist and anti-Semitic groups had apparently seized the opportunity, presented by absence of a central authority, to come to the surface. However, it was significant, the spokesman added, that both Mr. Imre Nagy and the present Premier, Mr. Janos Kadar, had been the object of anti-Semitic attacks, though neither is Jewish.

Claiming that the anti-Semitic outbursts caused many Jews to flee Hungary "in fear of their lives," the report details instances of physical violence against Jews, including Rabbis and teachers; threats of bodily harm; the burning of Jewish property and damage to synagogues; abusive remarks and the appearance of Fascist-type anti-Jewish slogans.

The report quotes eyewitnesses in the village of Hajdunanas who saw a "mob beat up the Rabbi and teacher and loot their flats." The President and two other members of the Jewish community in the village numbering 80, reported that their houses were burned down, and that the head of the village council warned the Jews to leave. A Hungarian Rabbi reported that a gang invaded a Jewish old age home in Tapiogyoergye, forced the inmates out of bed and abused them.

In the village of Mandok, seven men went on a window-breaking spree, shattering the glass in the synagogue, the Jewish school, and in all Jewish dwellings. The same night the gang broke into the house of a Jewish woman, assaulted her and smashed her furniture. Police picked up the men but later released them.

Listing other instances of attacks and abuse of Jews, the report said that the situation had deteriorated to such an extent that on December 10, a 30-man delegation from Jewish communities in the provinces journeyed to Budapest to consult with the Central Board of Jews. They reported on mounting anti-Semitism, the looting of their homes, and the appearance of Hungarian Fascist symbols and swastikas.

U.S. Can Use 'Moral Pressure' Only on Egypt, Israel is Told

British M.P.'s Urge Israel To Hold Out for Assurances

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. R.A. Butler, leader of the Commons, today undertook to draw the attention of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary to an all-party motion on Israel signed by about 100 Members of Parliament.

The motion expresses the opinion that a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba area before Israel has received adequate guarantees about the security of her frontiers with Egypt and the freedom of her shipping in the Gulf would not be in the interests of peace in the Middle East.

A Labour M.P., Mr. Edward Short, suggested that if Mr. Butler could not find time for a debate on the motion, he should at least bring it to the attention of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Mr. Butler said he was aware of the motion and the support for it. He would do as requested.

Begin Not Given Mission Abroad

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An official statement issued by "Herut" today informed newspapers that the reports which had appeared in the Press on the meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Begin last Sunday were "incorrect." There was no indication of what the correct facts were.

It is significant that "Herut," the party's own daily, published no report of the meeting when it took place. The news appeared first as a leakage to a morning paper "from sources opposed to Herut," the correspondent noted, and in fact presumably close to the General Zionists.

Herut sources later indicated that the talk between the Prime Minister and Mr. Begin and Mr. Y. Meridor "touched on many subjects," but that its primary object was to discuss the Herut wish for a referendum on the nation's preparedness to face sanctions.

Used As Introduction

It is quite possible that the "referendum" issue was intended to serve as an introduction for a discussion of further co-operation, but that the Prime Minister was not anxious to include Mr. Begin more fully in his councils at the present juncture. As it happened, the meeting was cut short by the arrival of the American Ambassador.

It seems likely that Mr. Begin, on the eve of his visit to France and the U.S., wished to obtain some unofficial mission from the Prime Minister — emulating the American custom that the Chief of State should give prominent members of the Opposition national missions when they go abroad. However, no such mission was offered to Mr. Begin.

Only after the news of the meeting spread did the Herut leaders realize that the best they could do at this stage was to allow it to be understood that some sort of message had indeed been conveyed by the Prime Minister to Mr. Begin, but that reasons of State required it to be kept secret.

Only the Prime Minister, Mr. Begin and Mr. Meridor know the precise truth. However, it is a safe assumption that Mr. Ben-Gurion would not delegate any authority to Mr. Begin at this critical stage of affairs.

Heaviest Obstacle Raised in Suez

ISMAILIA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Akka, a tank landing ship laden with cement, was being towed to the Great Bitter Lakes by two tugs from Kilometre 81, where she was sunk by the Egyptians to block the Suez Canal.

She was supported between two German salvage ships which had worked for days against strong current to clear her.

Salvage experts said the Akka was "the heaviest obstacle" removed by the U.N. salvage team. German salvage crews expected the removal to be completed tonight.

The Akka carried in her belly about 2,000 tons of loose cement. She is 300 feet long with a 50-foot beam.

All that now remains to complete the first phase of the salvage operation is the tug Edgar Bonnet, the frigate Abou Klr and a bucket dredger.

Completion of the initial stage will open the Canal to ships of 10,000 tons.

The Egyptian authorities have not yet given U.N. salvage workers clearance to start working on the bucket dredger. They planned to start on it as soon as they have sunk the Akka in the Great Bitter Lakes.

Saudia and Spain To Sign Amity Accord

MADRID, Thursday (Reuter). — A treaty of friendship is to be signed "at an early date" between Spain and Saudi Arabia following the talks between Gen. Franco and King Saud, a Spanish Foreign Ministry statement said today.

It said that the two "exchanged views on other questions of general interest, particularly those affecting the present situation in the Near East."

Both nations agreed to collaborate loyally with all the means at their disposal within the framework of the U.N. "in order to ensure peace and prosperity in the region," the statement added.

Syrian Druse Leader's House Bombed in Beirut

An attempt was made by unknown persons to bomb the house in Beirut where the Syrian Druse leader, Sheikh Hassan el Atrash, had taken refuge after fleeing Syria where he is accused of participating in the plot to overthrow the Damascus regime, according to the Middle East News Agency yesterday.

The house belongs to the Lebanese Druse leader, Rashid Junbalat.

The agency reported that the Lebanese security authorities during the last two days have made a large number of arrests among "subversive elements" who were found in possession of arms.

Jordan Bans Arabic Books on Communism

The Jordan authorities have banned entry into the country of eight pro-Communist books and pamphlets written by Arabs, the Jordan press reported yesterday.

Cairo Sets Time Limit On 'Egyptianization'

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Executive decisions issued by the Egyptian Finance Ministry today provided that foreign banks and foreign insurance companies must comply with the recent Egyptianization laws "within one year of the publication of this decision."

The decision stated that banks and insurance companies not wishing to comply with these laws within the year must apply to the Finance Ministry within three months. The Ministry may then extend the time limit up to five years.

Foreign banks and insurance companies which are under sequestration orders are given only one month to comply with Egyptianization.

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Cannot Employ Force in Gulf

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—State Department officials said today the U.S. is willing to use moral pressure but not force to carry out its proposed move to support Israel's right to free navigation in the Gulf of Akaba.

The U.S. position was made clear in a series of exchanges with Israel Embassy officials who sought further clarification today of the proposals submitted by Secretary of State Dulles to the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, on Monday.

These proposals were that Israel should comply with the U.N. resolutions calling for the withdrawal of her forces from Egyptian territory in the Akaba Gulf region and the Gaza Strip. In return the U.S. would issue a declaration supporting the principle of free navigation through the Gulf and would use its influence to seek the deployment of UNEF in Gaza to protect Israel against further Egyptian raids.

They explained that Washington is acting on the assumption that the Gulf is, in fact, an international waterway, and that the exercise of the rights of free passage, would create a situation in which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Egypt to reimpose the blockade.

According to the State Department, the plan of action is as follows:

1. If Israel accepts the U.N. resolutions, the U.S. would proclaim its intention to ensure the rights of free passage in the Gulf.
2. It would dispatch its own ships to the area. If Egypt tried to stop the ships, the U.S. would not retaliate with force but would be prepared to see a ruling on the state of the Gulf from the International Court in The Hague.

Cairo Blast Belittled

Despite the angry Egyptian reaction against the proposal, Washington is confident that the exercise of the right of free passage would set a precedent which would in fact be accepted by Egypt as having internationalized the waterway. Israel's ships would then be freed from Egyptian guns dominating the entrance to the Gulf.

Last night the State Department denied reports that Mr. Dulles had informed Mr. Eban that Egypt had told Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold she would agree to the Dulles proposals. Diplomatic sources said the alleged private word from Egypt was the key development which prompted Mr. Dulles to go ahead with his compromise plan.

Meanwhile, the U.S. hopes that King Saud will throw his support behind the U.S. plan. The U.S. has sent Saud a detailed explanation of the Dulles plan.

No Decision Taken At Cabinet Meeting

Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — No decision was taken by the Cabinet meeting held here today. The issues raised by the new American proposals were to be taken up again at the regular Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem on Sunday. It is expected that the Prime Minister, who has recovered from his recent illness, will attend that meeting.

The communique said only that the Cabinet discussed the latest developments in the political situation and gave appropriate instructions to our delegation in the United Nations.

Later in the evening, the Prime Minister received Mr. E. Lawson, the U.S. Ambassador, at the latter's request.

The situation has undergone a major change since the emergence of the United States as an active force in the current Middle Eastern imbroglio. The reason for the U.S. initiative is not far to seek. The U.S. wants peace, or, to be exact, a situation in which at least the big guns will remain silent. The U.N. has proved to be too much hampered by considerations stemming from the voting blocs to be able to make any progress towards peace in the face of Egypt's belligerency and Israel's refusal to leave Sharm e-Sheikh without proper guarantees. Washington, believed to have stood firmly behind the Secretary-General in the past, appears now to have decided that it will have to take the initiative itself.

Welcome Evolution

This is a welcome evolution as far as Israel is concerned. The U.S. insists that politics is business, and in business it is bad policy to be rigid. Where the Secretary-General can only insist on adherence to the letter of the law, a man with a clear aim in view can always propose a compromise.

The question which is of major importance at this end is the extent to which the Americans are ready to guarantee security. No simple political statement is worth the paper on which it is written, it is felt here, unless the signing party is prepared to fire its guns to honour its signature. With all the sympathy which the American people and the American Government undoubtedly had for the Hungarian people, for instance, the U.S. could not and did not intervene against the Russian tanks in Budapest.

24 Uruguay Leaders Support Israel

Twenty-four Uruguayan political and national leaders yesterday came out in support of Israel's demands for guarantees as a condition for evacuating her troops from Sharm e-Sheikh and Gaza, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

In a statement issued for publication, they declared that Israel had demonstrated clearly that "her aim is to exist, work and produce in peace. It would be a travesty of justice if the U.N. chose to take one side in the dispute at the expense of Israel."

They expressed their hope that the Uruguayan delegation to the U.N. would adopt a strong and active stand in rejecting the proposal before the General Assembly calling for the application of sanctions against Israel.

Cairo: No Passage For Israel Ships

The official Egyptian spokesman, Abdul Kader Hatem, told a Cairo Radio correspondent yesterday that the Arabs will never permit Israel ships to pass through Egyptian, Jordan, or any other Arab territorial waters before the "Palestine question is satisfactorily solved."

Hatem said that the question of free Israel passage is linked to the general Palestine problem and "has nothing to do with the Sinai campaign."

Village Guards Drive Off Infiltrators

RAMLE, Thursday. — A gang of infiltrators was driven off by the fire of guards of kibbutz Sha'albim near the village early today. A [illegible] patrol then pursued the gang to the Jordanian border.

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We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of our beloved

Dr. Asher Bloom

(formerly of Cairo)

a devoted veteran Zionist

The funeral will start from the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv, today, February 15, at 11.30 a.m.

The Bereaved Family

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of our beloved father and brother

Matityahu Hindes

Israel Minister to Uruguay

Hanna-Theodora Hindes, London
Elsa Weinberg, Tel Aviv

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan. The President also received Prof. Giordano Dell'Amora, the noted Italian economist.

Prof. Dell'Amore also visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

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M. Georges Duhamel, the French writer, and Mme. Duhamel, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the head of the Hebrew University's French Department, Prof. A. D. Duff, on Wednesday.

•

A reception for Mr. Shabtai Tevet on the occasion of the publication of his book on the Sinai campaign was held at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv yesterday. Among those present were the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan; the Chairman of the Journalists Association, Mr. M. Asaf, the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. S. Peres, and the publisher, Mr. G. Schocken.

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Mr. S. Zahavi has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Hebrew University.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service on the occasion of the 30th day after the death of Dr. Joseph Aman will be held under the auspices of the Hebrew University's Department of Physical Chemistry in the Williams Planetarium on the University campus, on Sunday at 4 p.m.

•

The Israel Rheumatic Fever Society will hold its benefit ball at the Kings' Hotel, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. Among the attractions are a fortune teller and a caricaturist. Week-ends for three couples at the leading hotels will be awarded as competition prizes.

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Mr. David Hacohen, M.K., will speak on "International Factors in Our Political Situation" at the Haifa Maritime Club at 1.15 today. (Reservations by phone, 2954.)

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The traditional Purim Dance of the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be held on Sunday, March 17. Special Purim show for children in the afternoon.

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Mr. Hugo Oppenheimer, Senior Director of the Penguin Cafe, Nahariya, is celebrating his 80th birthday.

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The Cat and the Fiddle Club of the Hebrew University's English Department presented Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" in a play-reading evening at Beit Hillel on Wednesday.

•

BIRTH

KALLMAN — To Avivith (nee Krieger) and Harry Kallman, on Tuesday, February 12, 1957, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv—a daughter, sister to Ruthie.

Rabbi Greineman Dead at 66

Rabbi Shmuel Greineman of B'nei Brak died on Wednesday after a prolonged illness, at the age of 66. The funeral took place yesterday.

A former student of the renowned Hafetz Hayim, Rabbi Greineman was a brother-in-law of the *Hazon Ish*. He published the writings of the *Hazon Ish*, a volume of the Hafetz Havim's Commentary on the Bible. Recently he had been engaged in writing a biography of his noted brother-in-law.

He leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter.

GREEKS QUERY NASSER ON EVACUATION

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Members of Egypt's 80,000-strong Greek community have asked Abdul Nasser whether he wants Greek nationals to leave the country or stay, well-informed sources reported.

The sources said the Greek-Egyptian Cooperation Committee sent a letter to Nasser on February 9 asking him to state "frankly" if he wanted the Greeks to leave.

They said an average of 50 Greeks have been applying for exit visas daily since "Egyptianization" laws were announced.

THORNEYCROFT NAMED OEEC COORDINATOR

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was yesterday appointed chief "co-ordinator" by the 17 nations of OEEC (Organization for European Economic Co-operation) in the task of planning a wide European free trade zone.

U.K. SEES TREATY WITH EGYPT ENDED

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Government regards the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty as terminated, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

He had been asked in the Commons what reply the Government had given to Egypt's unilateral abrogation of the treaty after the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt.

SOVIET CIVIL COURTS GET MORE AUTHORITY

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Supreme Soviet this week handed civil courts full jurisdiction over all civil-ing crimes except espionage.

The move was part of a sweeping three-point reform programme designed to strengthen the civil court structure at the expense of the powerful military tribunals.

FOOD CONTROLLER inspectors on Wednesday confiscated 800 kg. of sugar and 42 kg. of margarine found in the offices of a Tel Aviv fuel company. The origin of the goods is still being investigated.

Steady Market For Grapes in Europe

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — There is a steady market for Israel grapes in Western Europe, Mr. Zalman Rapoport, head of the Ministry of Agriculture's Division of Orchards and Vineyards, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. If a maximum production of 40,000 tons is obtained from 60-70,000 dunams of intensively cultivated land, it should be possible to supply the local markets and at the same time provide a sufficient surplus to establish a regular export trade, Mr. Rapoport said.

Israel grapes compare favourably with those of other countries, he stated, and moreover, they ripen earlier than in Italy, Greece, or Cyprus. Nevertheless, it was too early to determine how much this country would be able to export. Some 35,000 dunams of intensively cultivated vineyards are already in existence with a potential yield of 15 to 20 thousand tons per year. Other young vineyards, not yet fruitbearing, are in cultivation.

Of the 12 table varieties of grapes grown in Israel, four are suitable for export. The earliest to ripen is the "Queen of Vineyards," a white grape with a faintly muscat flavour, 20 tons of which were exported to Europe last year, Mr. Rapoport said. Other varieties which fetch good prices abroad are the "Date of Beirut" or "Waltham Cross," a firm, fleshy grape which is the second to ripen.

The "Dabouki," a native variety of a very sweet, amber-coloured grape, similar to a type grown in Greece, is the best Israel produces, according to Mr. Rapoport. Previously grown in the Hebron hills and Ashkelon, it is now planted in new settlements in the hills and the Negev. The "Alphonse" variety, a luscious large black grape, is very much in demand because of its attractiveness despite the competition in the world market.

Total production of table grapes in 1956 was about 16,000 tons.

U.K. Arms to Egypt, Israel, Listed

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain exported ordnance goods worth nearly $2.7m. to Egypt between January and June 1956, according to figures published by the U.N. In the same period Britain sent $650,000 worth to Israel.

Britain also exported $3.37m. worth of aircraft to Egypt and $15,000 worth of boats. The figure for aircraft to Israel was $74,000 and for boats $11,000.

The information was included in more than 500 pages of export and import tables in the commodity trade statistics regularly issued by the U.N. Statistical Office.

Marching To Jerusalem

Registration for this year's long-distance marching competition under army auspices will close at noon on March 15. As last year, when the contest was inaugurated, the 1957 march will include both soldiers and civilians of all age groups.

But this year, speed will not be the measure of success. Instead, Army units will compete in such aspects as presentable appearance, energetic marching and overcoming obstacles.

As previously reported, Jerusalem will be the magnet drawing marchers from various starting points through diverse routes. A parade in the capital will conclude the contest.

Three Groups

The marchers will be in three groups. The first, consisting of Army units and individual officers and sergeant-majors, will march for four days, an average of 40 kilometres a day. Civilians in groups and individuals will march 40 kms. a day for two days. The third group, comprising girl soldiers and officers, civilian women, youths and elderly persons, will march an average of 30 kms. for two days.

Each day's stint will have to be completed in 10 hours; those finishing in less than seven hours will be invalidated.

Soldiers wishing to participate should register with their units; secondary school pupils through their Gadna commander; youths through the Gadna club in their locality, and adult civilians, individually or in groups of up to 10, at the headquarters of the project, 15 Rehov Bet, Tel Aviv, Hakirya, or, in writing, to "Four-Day March," Army Post 2145.

Shipyard Workers Hit Overtime Change

HAIFA, Thursday. — The 350 workers of the Hayama Shipyards have decided to discontinue all overtime work in protest against the change of the "automatic premiums" they have been receiving into part of their regular earnings.

The change subjects the premiums, which have amounted to 18 per cent of their pay, to income tax at the normal rate.

Automatic premiums, which are only lightly taxed, are recognised by the Income Tax Commissioner only if they are based on output norms approved by the Productivity Institute.

Such quantitative norms are difficult to apply to ship repair work, and it is understood that the change at Hayama was based on the decision that the premiums were nothing but a wage boost in disguise.

Mollet Lauds Stand Of Israel People

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — In a letter to Dr. Modiano, President of the Representative Council of French Jews, Premier Guy Mollet praised the "courageous people of Israel" and stated that "France is faithful to her principles and her friends" when she voted with Israel in the General Assembly on January 19.

The letter was in answer to a message from Dr. Modiano expressing French Jewry's gratitude for the Government's solidarity with Israel.

France voted with Israel on January 19 against the Afro-Asian resolution calling for withdrawal of Israel forces from Egypt within five days.

10,000 Careers Seen In U.S. Atom Field

NEW YORK, Thursday (UBIS). — Opportunities for at least 10,000 trained young men and women were envisaged today in the development of atomic energy as it applies to peaceful production of power for U.S. homes and industries.

These opportunities will be available during the next two years, according to Walker L. Cisler, President of the Detroit Edison Company and the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development.

Speaking before 600 educators, industrialists and government officials at a dinner marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of Thomas A. Edison, Cisler said atomic energy is a field offering broad opportunities for careers in science. He estimated that such careers will be available in the coming two years to approximately 10,000 young people.

He recalled that the potential sources of nuclear energy are probably more than 23 times greater than all known conventional fuels. He anticipated full use could be made of nuclear fuel with help from greater understanding of the fast breeder technology. Breeder-type reactors produce by-products which in turn, can power additional reactors.

France Could Have A-Bomb in A Year

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—France could have her first atomic bomb ready by the end of next year, Defence Ministry officials announced.

The plan to develop the bomb is part of an overall Ministry atomic weapon programme and is still subject to Government approval. The Government, however, has not yet declared that it is interested in making atomic bombs.

U.S. ARMY DOCTORS TREATING SAUD'S SON

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — A three-man Army medical team was chosen today to fly to Saudi Arabia to give Prince Manahur, 3, further treatment for cerebral palsy.

The little lame prince was fitted with a corrective brace and shoes at the Army's Walter Reed Medical Centre during the 10-day visit his father, King Saud, paid to President Eisenhower recently.

CAIRO-PRAGUE AIR ROUTE PLANNED

A new air route connecting Cairo directly with Prague is to be opened in the near future, using huge new jet passenger planes, a source in the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Cairo stated on Wednesday, according to MENA.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Zichron Moshe, 16 Yeshayahu, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3602. Sanitas, 85 Ibn Gabirol, Kitajewicz, 23 Hayarkon, 3566, Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24443. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67964. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Rd. Yerushalayim, 81446. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Flahbein, 6 Hafetz Hayim. NATANYA: Geva. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. RISHON LEZION: Gamarnik.
HAIFA: Assuta, 30 Herzl, 2706. Ma'os, 107 Moria, Mt. Carmel, 69621. KIRYAT HAIM BALEY: Zevulun.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Zion, 50 Uzziahkin, 5001, Beit Yisrael, Bnei Zion, New Beit Yisrael Qr., 3261.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 68436. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 3432, Gil'ad, 193 Dizengoff, 24264. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5233. Bloch, 32 Bloch, 28425. Tamar, Hatikva Qr. (Night) Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Achva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Moltshadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 25570. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5233. Tamar, Hatikva Qr. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov G, 82972. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stamper. NATANYA: Geva. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. RISHON LEZION: Gamarnik.
HAIFA: Hamizrah, 97 Herzl, 3211. Ma'on, 107 Moria, Mt. Carmel, 69621. KIRYAT HAIM BALEY: Zevulun.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Strauss, 52A King George, 2913. Dr. Gidron, 9 Gaza, 3591. Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 3505.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Rosanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61317. Dr. Ehor, 45 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hazvi'im, 3494. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Day only) Dr. Goldergrunt, 1 Gilo'ad, 4170. (Evening only) Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66230.

Aged Exhibit Art After Difficulties

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — An art exhibition organized by the Association of the Aged has been opened at the Engineers and Architects Centre in Rehov Shabtai Halevi.

Diversified in content and uneven in quality, the exhibits all have in common that they were the work of persons over 55. The oldest of the amateur artists is 78; some of them are invalids, some are bedridden and many of them live in abject poverty.

Mrs. Elisabeth Bogyo, frail and white-haired founder of the local Association branch, arranged the exhibition almost single-handed.

"I asked one public institution after another for permission to use their premises for our show. They kept me waiting for weeks and then turned me down — even when we offered to pay.

"Only the engineers and architects and their Association Secretary were kind enough to let us use their centre free of charge."

Though invited, no official representatives came to the opening. "Haifa honours her aged — once a year," one of the visitors commented.

McCarthy Stops Show Of Israel Film in Senate

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Sen. Joseph McCarthy succeeded in preventing the showing in the Senate caucus room of a film depicting Israel's security situation.

Senators Douglas and Smith had made arrangements for members of the Senate and House to see the film, "Drew Pearson Visits the Holy Land," which was telecast by N.B.C. last month.

But Sen. McCarthy, when invited to the showing, immediately questioned its propriety, and succeeded in forcing a meeting of the Senate sub-committee which deals with such matters, and of which he is a member.

Joined by Senators Talmadge and Curtis, McCarthy voted against permitting the showing, while Senators Javits and Hayden voted to allow it. As a result of the 3-2 vote, the Senate caucus room arrangements were cancelled and the film was shown in a nearby hotel instead.

Mendes to Fight For Leadership

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — M. Pierre Mendès-France decided yesterday to seek a special congress of the Radical Socialist Party to fight group attempts to unseat him from its leadership.

After meeting his brain-trust yesterday, the former Premier decided to ask the Party executive committee on Friday to set a date for the special convention, informed sources said.

A group of influential radical leaders who oppose his liberal policies on Algeria and back Premier Guy Mollet's "tough" policy are trying to demote Mendès-France from party leadership.

Errol Flynn Quits TV Quiz at $30,000

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Actor Errol Flynn turned down a chance to win $100,000 last night on a television quiz show because, his family "sent me threatening letters" to keep the $30,000 he had already won.

Flynn, appearing on the NBC-TV programme "The Big Surprise," was offered the choice of taking the $30,000 he had earned on previous shows or risking it for a chance of the programme's top prize.

He won the $30,000 on previous appearances by answering questions on ships and the sea.

S. Africa Paper to Print Israel Supplement

The "Sunday Express," South Africa's leading newspaper, will publish a special supplement on Israel this Easter, detailing its industrial achievements and tourist attractions, on the occasion of the Rand Easter Show, International trade fair in Johannesburg where there will be an Israel pavilion. Mr. Gibson, of this paper, has arrived in Israel in connection with this supplement.

Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Finance to enable Israel manufacturers to pay in Israel currency for their advertisements, in order to bring their products to the attention of South African consumers.

POLISH BENEFACTRESS WELCOMED AT LYDDA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. A 73-year-old Polish Gentile woman was yesterday received here with embraces and tears by several Israelis whom she had saved from the hands of the Germans during World War II.

The visitor, Marika Kviatkovska, of Warsaw, arrived by El Al from Vienna.

NAHARIA NEWS

The Egyptian Army's Border Patrol has confiscated a ton of hashish in Sinai, arrested several drug smugglers, and "discovered" that Israel had engaged them to conduct smuggling operations, according to the Egyptian Middle East News Agency on Wednesday.

The hashish was found in cemeteries in eastern Kantara and El Burj stations where it had been transported in Israel Army trucks from Tel Aviv and hidden by the Israelis, the agency alleged.

(The fact is that Israel forces never reached Kantara.)

Five Hungarians Sentenced to Death

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — A military tribunal yesterday sentenced five Hungarians to death for concealing weapons, Budapest Radio announced yesterday.

The broadcast said two of the condemned were taken out and hanged immediately under martial law. The Government is considering the appeals of the others for clemency. The court acquitted one defendant in the trial at Pomaz, a suburb of Budapest.

The radio said that in another trial in Budapest, a 25-year-old worker was sentenced to five years imprisonment for concealing weapons, and a 15-year-old girl received a one-year sentence for participation in a murder.

The radio admitted that the rebel hero, Maj.-Gen. Paul Maleter, has been sentenced to death. But at last report he was awaiting the outcome of an appeal.

Bail Refused For Coptic Archimandrite

The request to release on bail Archimandrite Joachim el-Anthony, head of the Coptic Community in the Old City, was refused Wednesday by Mr. Z. E. Baker, Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court.

The priest was arrested on suspicion of espionage several months ago when he entered Israel at Mandelbaum Gate to meet the head of the Coptic Community in this country.

The Jerusalem District Attorney, Mr. Ezra Hedaya, opposed releasing the spiritual leader due to the severity of the alleged offence. *(Him)*

Acquittal for Two Ministry Employees

HAIFA, Thursday. — District Court Judge E. Sloaim yesterday acquitted two employees of the Transport Ministry's Licensing Office and two Nahariya drivers of corruption charges for lack of evidence. They are Ze'ev Aharonovitz, an official; Yehuda Sacha, a tester; Aryeh Marcus, a car owner; and Rudi Weiss, a driver, the last two from Nahariya.

They were charged with having arranged between them that the tester should close an eye to defects in the car in order to have the car's licence renewed. The men were defended by Advocates Y. Kessary, Y. Federer and Dr. M. Schimmel.

U.K. SPURNS JAPANESE PROTEST H-TESTS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain has rejected Japan's request for the suspension of planned nuclear tests in the Pacific next month, informed sources disclosed today. A British note to this effect was handed yesterday to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. H. Nishi, in reply to the latter's protest made on January 30.

In Tokyo, it was announced the Japanese Government would file compensation claims against Britain if any Japanese suffer from the H-bomb tests on Christmas Island.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.48 p.m. today and ends at 6.05 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Ki Tissa; Exodus 30, 11 — 34, 35
Haftara: I Kings 18, 1 — 39.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.55 p.m.

Sinai V'Hazone (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation (Sephardic Orphans Home, Jaffa Road): Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: Arvit: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (26 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Tzion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.00 p.m.

"Beit Hamereh" Synagogue (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.15 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Tel Synagogue (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

Young Israel (67 Borrashov) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.15 p.m. Arvit: 5.50 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 14, 1957

Pop. Loan	
1949/59 (1L10)	95
4% Comp. Loan 55/57	73½
4½% war Loan 54/59	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	1009
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. B	91
3½% Tavsi Dollar z) y)	75½
4 % Rec. Sterling "A"	93
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Lgn.)	2525
4½% Bonds 57/58 f)	105
ditto g)	1054
Karen Hayesod 4½ % Deb. 55/62 f)	1004
ditto g)	994
Igrosh Loc 4½ % Deb. 55/62 f)	994
Ste. Locust ord. sh.	1045
Bezeq Pavinex Cert. A.P.E. Investmt.	854
4½-6% Conv. Deb. ord. sh. "B" reg.	75
Israir ord. sh. "B" reg.	105
Elbern's Inv. ord. d)	144
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	854
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	765
Bleur 4% debs. 55/63	854
Nir 5% pre. sh.	78
Puaa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	775
"Inva" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	894
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	765
5 % debs.	92
Bassco 6% pref ord. sh.	877
Ata ord "B" sh.	885
6-6% con. debs.	944
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	88
7% con. debs. 58/63	765
Meller-Dan ord. sh. reg.	740
Pal.-Brosery 5% con. debs.	894
Assia Dejarano "B" sh.	965
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	1145
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	69
"Tene" ord Sh	975
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	167
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	864
Pal. Cents. 9% debs. a)	994
Maherot pref. sh.	735
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	168

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex coupon: d) ex-dividend: e) ex-right: f) linked with $: g) linked with C.O.L.: x) in % of IL1,000: y) in per cent.

Sport Round the World

By Reuter Correspondents

PARIS. — Charles Humez, France, retained his European middleweight title here when the referee stopped his fight against Pat McAteer, Britain, in the eighth of a scheduled 15 round bout.

• • •

PARIS. — Miss Thelma Long, Australia, won the women's singles title of the French International Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships here, when she beat Miss Angela Buxton, Britain, 6-1, 1-6, 6-2, in the final. Sven Davidson, Sweden, beat Torben Ulrich, Denmark, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, in the men's singles final. Miss Long and Giorgio Pachini, Italy, beat Xavier Brussine and Mlle Beatrice De Chambure, France, 7-5, 7-5, in the mixed doubles final.

• • •

IMATRA, (Finland). — Inga Artamanova, Russia, won the women's world speed skating championship, here. Russian skaters took the first four places. Miss Artamanova, winner of 1,500 metres and second in the 500 metres, one day won the 1,000 metres and was placed third in the 3,000 metres the next.

• • •

CLEVELAND. — Carmen Basilio and Johnny Saxton were pronounced physically fit for their fight on February 22 for Basilio's world welterweight boxing title. The match, originally arranged for January 18, was postponed when Basilio bruised his hand in training. Saxton took the crown from Basilio in March, but Basilio regained it with a 9th round victory over Saxton in September.

• • •

MEXICO CITY. — Raton Macias, recognised by the American N.B.A. as world bantamweight boxing champion, knocked out Jack Cardenas, the Spanish champion, in the sixth of their scheduled 10 rounds fight here. Cardenas, no match for the Mexican, was down eight times before the end and was saved by the bell in the third and fifth rounds.

• • •

LONDON. — Jack Crump was elected Honorary team manager of Britain's international athletics teams. He was unanimously re-elected Manager and Hon. Secretary at the annual meeting of the British A.A. Board.

Changes in the administration had been expected in some quarters after discontent among athletes during the Olympic Games in Melbourne, but the only innovation is that a special advisory committee of the amateur Athletic Association is to be set up on which athletes and national coaches will be represented.

• • •

TOULOUSE. — Francine Pary, 17-year-old tight-rope walker, claimed that she had broken the world endurance record on a tightrope, after having stayed 34 hours 15 minutes on a cable stretched 15 metres above the ground. After she had broken the record, Francine did a dance for another 11 minutes on the steel cable to show that she was not really tired.

She claimed that the previous world record had been set up by a Swede, Alan Lundberg, on December 30, 1956, of 34 hours 04 minutes.

Notice to the Public

Application for Rehabilitation Loans from Western Germany

Persons entitled to claim compensation for loss or damage in vocational activities under the German Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz, who are interested in applying for loans under the said law, may apply in writing for particulars to:

The Office for Personal Indemnification Claims from Abroad,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,
Hakirya, Jerusalem.

"U.S. CONSIDERING BIG A-SHELTER PLAN

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The White House has under "active consideration" an atomic shelter programme that could cost $30,000m. to $40,000m., a Budget Bureau official testified yesterday.

Assistant Budget Director Robert E. Merriam said today the White House is not yet ready to recommend this to Congress. He mentioned the high cost as one deterring factor.

DULLES TO ATTEND SEATO IN CANBERRA

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is planning a quick trip to Australia early next month to attend a meeting of the eight-nation South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Administration officials said yesterday that Mr. Dulles will be in Canberra on March 11, 12 and 13.

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Write: P.O.B. 603, Jerusalem.

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5 Malchei Yisrael Square (65 Chen Blvd.) TEL AVIV

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What's to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelelch. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat 9-1, 9-6. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Works by Marc Chazall. 2) Paintings and Graphic works by Max Liebermann, Yosef Israels and Isaac Lavithan. 3) Iranian Ceramics, 1500 B.C.—1500 C.E. (last day tomorrow). Exhibit of the month, Bronze head of the late Henry Holtzmann by Jacques Lutchansky. Bezalel, 9-1, Tomorrow 10-1.

Oil Paintings by Fanny Hafter, Paris; Collective exhibition of Israel painters. Chinese Wood figures. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2; last Saturday.

1) Oil Paintings by Abshalom Okshi. 2) Watercolours by David Wittman. 3) Illustrations by Bezalel Schats of Henry Miller's book "Half Past Midnight." Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Recorded Music:—
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Symphony No. 1 Milhaud; Symphony No. 1 in D-minor, Rachmaninoff. 8.30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 6274.

TEL AVIV

• Tourist Service:—
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. and daily.

• Entertainment:—
Rudolfino, the Magician, at the Dolphin, Bar, 20 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel. 29758.

• Exhibitions:—
1) Hand-coloured Biblical illustrations, by Marc Chagall; 2) Retrospective Exhibition of Sculpture, by Jacob Lutzhansky, on his 80th birthday. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Abramovich, Mordechai and Wexler. Goldman's Gallery, New Beit Hakranot.

RAMAT GAN

• Friday Platform:—
Symposium on "Kol Yisrael and the Listener," Beit Ha'ezrah, 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Recorded Music:—
Saturday Music Hour. Sonata, Bloch; Sonatina in G-minor, Schubert; Symphony No. 92 in D, Haydn. 11 a.m., Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

• Beit Ha'am:—
"From the Sources," Mr. A. Globus; "In the Thick of the Battle," Mr. Y. Tadmor; "Judaism's Reaction to the World Cultural Crisis," Mr. Y. Giveat. 10.30 a.m.

• Walking Tour:—
To the Western Outskirts, leaving from the Municipality Bldg., Rehov Jaffa, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 25753.

• Entertainment:—
For Dinner and pleasant entertainment Dolphin Bar, 20 Ben Yehuda Rd. Tel. 29758.

Learn to Dance — Chacha — Mambo — Merinque — Swing — Rhumba — etc. by Sami, 26 K.K.L. Blvd., Tel. 25309.

• Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Rico Blasa. Opening 11 a.m. Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon.

• Games:—
Billiard Club, 4 Allenby Rd.; Tel Aviv. Excellent tables for carambol and spocker.

• Concert—
Chamber music for flute, oboe, violin, viola and cello. Chr. Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Britten, Mozart. Museum, 8 p.m.

• Theatre:—
Habimah, 'Anna Frank," 6 and 9.15.

Cameri, "Lady Precious Stream;" Mograbi, 8. "You Never Can Tell," New Hall, 6.30 and 9.15
Ohel, "8:5," 6.45 and 9.15.

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Rikua, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—
1) "The Renaissance of Mosaic Art in Israel." 2) Three Gouaches presented by Marc Chagall. Fortnightly exhibit; Oil Painting by Violet Citron. Municipal Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7, Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

• Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," Rama, 6.30 and 9.15.

• Lectures:—
"Political Trends in the 19th and 20th Centuries," Dr. Y. Smotritz, Beit Ha'ezrah, 11 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
Shortly Premiere
ANNA CHRISTIE
By Eugene O'Neill
Hebrew: Raphael Klitz.
Director: Ry Klaus.
Decors: Arnon Adar.

NEXT WEEK

Feb. 17 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8.
Feb. 18 — "Anna Frank," Hasharon, 8.
Feb. 19 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Rehovot, 8.
Feb. 20 — "I Like Mike," Jerusalem, 5.30 & 8.
— "Anna Frank," Kiryat Haim, 6.
Feb. 21 — "I Like Mike," Givatayim, 5.30 & 8.30.
— "Anna Frank," Kiryat Haim, 6.

ETZION CAFE-RESTAURANT
will reopen tomorrow, February 16, 1957 after renovation.
• Viennese kitchen.
• Recorded music till midnight.
Jaffa Road, Tel. 2021, Jerusalem.

The French Embassy begs to inform the HAIFA public that the
Centre Culturel Francais
(18 Rehov Yerushalayim, Hadar Hacarmel, Haifa)
will be opened on March 1, 1957.
Registration for FRENCH COURSES (beginners and advanced), will begin on Monday, February 18, 1957, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair with variable amount of high cloud.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy.

	A)	B)	C)	D)
Mt. Canaan	61	6	13	12
Tiberias	69	11	21	22
Haifa Port	64	10	18	19
Netanya	69	9	19	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	—	20
Tel Aviv Port	71	9	18	19
Lydda Airport	67	3	19	20
Jerusalem	59	4	14	15
Beersheba	65	4	19	19
Eilat	80	10	28	24
Sdom	—	—	—	24
Solomon's Bay	86	10	24	24
Gaza	—	—	—	20

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. David Ferdman, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, from Europe.

Mr. Alfred Lieber, former director of agricultural imports at the Ministry of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Lieber, after completing his mission as adviser on agricultural exports to the Government of Burma.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Uri Nedivi, to Rangoon, Secretary (Economic) at the Israel Legation in Burma.

Mr. David Shoham, to London, to act as Economic Adviser to the Israel Embassy.

Mr. E. Posthumus, Director of the K.L.M. office in Israel, to Holland.

Mr. Menahem Blum, of the Department for Torah Education of the World Zionist Organisation, for Uruguay.

ELIYAHU ARCHION, of Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Haifa, yesterday informed the police that IL4,600 in cash, which he had hidden in two tins which he buried in his back yard, were stolen. Police are investigating.

* *

LARGE PARTS of downtown Jerusalem were plunged into darkness yesterday when a transformer broke down.

Wizo Leaders Here for Courses

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Ten Wizo women from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Sweden, and Switzerland arrived last night by El Al to attend the Wizo World Conference to take place in Tel Aviv early in March.

They are scheduled to participate in the two weeks' seminar for English-speaking Wizo women arranged by the Organization Department of the Jewish Agency.

Last night's arrivals are: Misses. E. Hauser and S. Warren and Mrs. Rubin (Great Britain) Mmes. Gelsin and Quastel (Canada); Mrs. M. Wolfers (Australia). Mmes. L. Tarfell, A. Goldman and I. Margolis (Sweden); Mrs. B. Adler (Switzerland).

Holder of 004,800 Wins IL20,000

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The holder of the Mifal Hapayis ticket, Number 004800, became rich this afternoon, winning IL20,000, in the third drawing of the lottery.

Next best was 0431630, which pocketed IL10,000. Winners of IL2,000 were numbers 003677, 119252, and 121308, while IL1,000 was netted by 040005, 070020, 075239, 087556, 113948.

All holders of tickets ending with 247, 480, 808, and 911 won IL20 each. Those ending with 92 won IL10, and anyone holding tickets ending 3, 5, 6 and 9, got IL2 back.

50,000 Tots Got Second Salk Shot

Some 50,000 children received the second shot of Salk vaccine against infantile paralysis during the first two weeks of this month, it was announced yesterday.

February's campaign got off to a slow start because of bad weather. Over 70,000 children received the first Salk shot during the first half of January.

Parents are reminded to return to the same station for the second shot and bring with them the form given them at the time of the first shot.

'No More Increases In Fuel Prices'

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Shell Company spokesman stated today that there was no truth in reports of an impending 50 per cent rise in the price of lubricating oils.

He added that these oils had recently risen by from three to five per cent, as a result of the higher fuel prices, and that no further price increase was expected in the near future.

COURSES ABROAD FOR PLANE MECHANICS

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Local aviation technicians may be sent for refresher courses at airfields abroad as part of the aid the International Civil Aviation Organisation will extend to Israel, Mr. Uri Michael, Director of Civil Aviation, said today. He returned by Sabena from Athens where he conferred with officials of the I.C.A.O.

Also on the plane was Mr. Robert Ashton, head of the I.C.A.O. mission in Israel.

Max & Ora Stettiner, Tel Aviv — Rudolf & Dr. Gertrude Kallner, Jerusalem

are happy to announce the marriage of their children

Hannah and Benjamin

which took place on February 13, 1957, in Tel Aviv.

Friedrich Weinreb — Berti Loewi

married

Haifa, Feb. 14, 1957.
85 Rehov Panorama,
Mt. Carmel.

Bedouin Killed, 25 Injured As Unlicensed Truck Overturned

By H. BEN ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — One Bedouin was killed instantly and another 25 injured, seven of them critically, when a truck overturned this morning, east of the town.

Later in the evening one man, Musabekh Shteui Abu Sbit of the El A'asan tribe died of his injuries.

There were 46 men in the truck, which had no passenger permit, at the time of the accident. They were bound for the Thursday market in Beersheba.

The vehicle overturned into a drainage ditch at the side of the Dimona road, seven and-a-half kms. from here. Eye-witnesses said that the driver who lives in Ramle, was speeding. He disappeared immediately after the accident and is being sought by police.

A passing Egged bus discharged all its passengers and took the injured to Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba. Doctors operated and gave first-aid in a tent set up out-of-doors in the hospital compound from nine o'clock, when the first injured arrived, till 4.30, when the seven critical cases were evacuated to Sharafand Hospital owing to lack of space at Hadassah.

The remaining 18 injured were given first aid and discharged.

The owner of the truck, Mohammed Abu Mater Abu Grenat, 30, who is one of the severely injured, had been fined a total of IL1,000 in the course of the past year for not keeping his truck in good running order. Each time it came up for licensing, however, he managed to have it pass inspection, police said.

The truck was impounded.

The Bedouin passengers paid IL1,500 each to make the 15-minute journey from their encampment to town. They had allegedly been ordered by the Sheikh to take the truck in preference to the bus, which costs only 350 pruta.

Police said that this was the 50th major traffic accident in the Southern District since January 1. Six persons have been killed and some 60 injured, among them 20 seriously, in this period, they said.

Uruguay Law To Honour Hindes

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday (UP). — The National Council of Government yesterday passed a bill honouring the late Israel Minister, Matityahu Hindes, who passed away here yesterday morning.

The bill was sent to the General Assembly, which is meeting in special session to consider it.

The Uruguayan Minister, Mr. Pedro Maria di Lorenzo, called at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday to express his Government's condolences on Matityahu Hindes' death.

A condolence cable was also received by the Ministry from the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Francisco Gamarra.

Egyptian Espionage Trial Postponed

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). —The trial of 16 men, including four Britons, charged with spying against Egypt was postponed today until February 25 to permit defence lawyers to study prosecution evidence.

The accused were marched to court today for a preliminary hearing under an armed guard. Unlike their previous appearance in court, they were not handcuffed.

The court ordered the prosecution to give defence lawyers access to all evidence on the charges, and the defence plea for an adjournment was allowed after lawyers explained they had not had the time to study the evidence.

Fourteen defence lawyers, including a woman, attended today's hearing. Journalists were allowed into the court but were ordered out when the judge ruled that the case should be held *in camera*.

Catholic Leader Says Sanctions Unjust

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Harry W. Flannery, President of the Catholic Association for International Peace, said yesterday the U.N. would "violate fundamental conceptions of equal justice" by applying sanctions to Israel.

"In all justice the U.N. should give Israel the reasonable guarantees essential to her security," he said in a telegram to Secretary of State Dulles. He expressed opposition to apply sanctions to Israel "while the Soviet Union, India and Egypt, ignore U.N. resolutions with impunity."

Almond Trees Planted at Gedera

GEDERA, Thursday. — Thirty members of "Bnei Gedera" — an association of descendants of the Biluim completed the planting of 600 dunams of almond trees at a special ceremony held here today under the auspices of the Farmers' Association and First Fruits' Organisation, the sponsors of the scheme.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. E. Ariav, M.K., a member of the presidium of the Farmers' Association who brought greetings from the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who was prevented from coming. Mr. Baruch Benezer, chairman of the First Fruits Organisation, referred to the ancient Biblical history of almond cultivation whilst Mr. Isaacson of the Farmers' Association pointed to its important export potentialities.

The last few saplings were planted by Mr. J. Danso, a visitor from the Gold Coast, who is studying co-operatives in Israel under the U.N.F.A.O. programme.

France Will Help Israel: Gilbert

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — France was happy to see that "a small nation has the courage to stand up to the giants when convinced of the justice of its cause, though this may cost you something," M. Pierre Gilbert, the French Ambassador, told several hundred Tel Avivians tonight. The Ambassador was opening a symposium on the subject "Israel and France at this hour," held under the auspices of the Israel-France Association, at the ZOA House.

"France will endeavour to help Israel," M. Gilbert said, "even though we have not so many dollars as some." France would help with equipment needed for the development of the Mediterranean to Red Sea land route which was a "splendid substitute for the Suez Canal, the Ambassador stated.

Relations Excellent

Relations between both the governments and peoples of France and Israel were now "better than excellent." The two countries both had to face the "fanaticism of Islam," and Sinai had proved how time had been pressing. "France, thank God, had understood this in time, and came to Israel's aid," the Ambassador said, amidst rousing cheers.

In these critical days, when the U.S. and U.S.S.R. were siding together, "to save the Egyptian tyrant, France would stand beside Israel," the Ambassador promised.

Dr. Y. Burg, the Minister of Posts, talking on cultural ties, said France had paid dearly for her independence and nationhood, "and we in Israel understand what that means."

France's past experience at having enemies across the border and Israel's position in this respect, were a sound basis for understanding and amity between the two countries.

Dr. Y. Bader, M.K., who dwelt on the economic ties, said both exports and imports to and from both countries were constantly increasing as France's proximity to this country, made these links sound from the purely commercial viewpoint.

Economic Ties

Dr. Bader dwelt on the French consignment of metal pipes for the Eilat oil pipeline, which had been supplied us, though there was a shortage of such materials throughout the world.

Some sources did not think the Eilat-Haifa pipeline realistic, as it was feared that some nations would not look favourably on this connection running through Israel territory.

However, Dr. Bader said, the vast differences of interest between the present "pipeline countries" and the oil yielding lands would eventually make it worthwhile to lay a pipeline through Israel.

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. E. Rimalt, M.K., I. Cohen, M.K., Mr. M. Yarblum, President of the Zionist Federation in France, Mr. Eren and former M.K.'s D. Bar Nir and Mr. E. Livneh.

The meeting was chaired by Dr H. Gamzu, Chairman of the Israel-France Association.

Sinai, Infiltrator Films Shown

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel's first two political documentary films, made for export, aroused much discussion after their showing to the press and a number of guests at the Chen cinema here this morning, under the patronage of Mayor Haim Levanon.

The films were "Please Answer My Letter" and "After the Battle—Sinai 1957," both just completed by the Israel motion picture studios of Herzliya. At today's showing the commentaries were in English.

"Please Answer My letter" depicts an ordinary citizen of Israel describing to the U.N. some of the gruesome events initiated from across the borders that led to the Sinai campaign. The scene at the Sieff estate at Tel Mond, after infiltrators blew up a house and killed an immigrant who had survived the concentration camps, were most striking.

The Egged bus attacked in the Ma'aleh Akrabim massacre and three new-immigrant boy eyewitnesses of the Shafrir synagogue attack were similarly convincing.

The film also contains some breathtaking Sinai shots, including St. Catherine's monastery, Beduin, the bleak mountains, palm tree oases and calm seas.

Some of the theatrical touches in the film were superfluous, the sequence was often disconnected and the commentary too profuse. But, on the whole, it should succeed in bringing home to people abroad the conditions existing here before the Sinai campaign.

The film was produced by Mrs. Margot Klausner, directed by Ivan Lengfel with narration by Lea Porath.

"After the Battle — Sinai 1957" was directed by Adam Goldberg and Menahem Shaul, with narration by Joan Comay.

New Non-Party U.S. Zionist Body Seen

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Plans for calling a National Assembly of representatives from Jewish communities throughout the U.S. were announced at a meeting of 75 former Zionist Organisation of America leaders held at the Hotel Plaza in New York last Sunday.

The intention of the sponsors, according to information received here yesterday, is to found a liberal independent Zionist Organisation. The 75 leaders left the Z.O.A. mainly because they could not countenance that body's open affiliation with the General Zionist Party of Israel.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, who introduced the plan for the assembly to be held April 28-28 this year, said that "hundreds of enthusiastic letters were received from all segments of U.S. Jewry in response to the announcement of the new non-party organisation."

Mr. Ezra Shapiro, member of the Zionist General Council, said that there were thousands of American Jews who had expressed their support for Israel but were opposed to the alignment of Zionist bodies with Israel political parties. These would be attracted to the movement.

Mr. Louis Lipsky said that the independent liberal Zionists would provide a forum where the issues and problems of Zionist life could be freely discussed.

In a statement on the tentative new Zionist group, the Zionist Organization of America this week declared that the sponsors were "Progressive" Zionists who had "one purpose only — to capture control of the Z.O.A."

Taxi Owners To Pay Stamp Tax

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Taxi owners throughout the country will continue to pay the Defence Stamp Tax of IL30 for a four-seat vehicle and IL45 for a seven-seater, it was learned from the Taxi Owners Association today. Earlier, the Association had announced that if the Government did not provide Defence Stamps, taxi owners would not pay the tax.

This problem, together with the latest rises in benzine, will be discussed by a special committee of representatives of all the country's taxi associations, the Transport and Finance Ministries. The committee will have its first contact tomorrow, to decide on the date for a meeting, expected to take place next week.

Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv Taxi Owners Association will issue stamps to taxi stations, and all passengers have the right to demand stamps for the 10 per cent added in "special" taxi fare prices. The stamps will be issued next week, it is learned from the Association.

Suspects Released In Bus Driver Assault

TEL AVIV, Thursday — All eight youths detained by police on Tuesday for investigation, in the attack on a Dan bus driver last Saturday evening, have been released, it was learned from police headquarters today.

A gang of teen-age hooligans attacked the bus driver in Rehov Ben Yehuda at 7 p.m. and one of them is thought to have been wounded with a knife during the fight. The driver, Mr. Zvi Mayer, was also injured in the face and neck.

The youths, detained by police, were not picked out at the identification parade.

Attorney Gen'l Can Stop Private Criminal Suit

The Attorney General has the right to stop criminal proceedings brought by a private person if he believes this step to be in the public interest, the Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice ruled yesterday.

However, the Supreme Court has the right to countermand this if it believes that the Attorney General is abusing this power.

The Court made this decision in dismissing an order *nisi* requested by Mrs. Frieda Shor, of Jerusalem, who had complained that the Attorney General had stopped proceedings in a suit she had filed.

The Court was composed of Justices Agranat, Silberg and Witkon. *(Him.)*

ROCKET. — A space exploring "skylark" rocket was successfully launched in Australia on Wednesday.

'Austria' XI Ends Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The Viennese football team "Austria," which played five matches here returned home by Sabena today.

Dr. Karl Langer, head of the club, said that the team's visit here would help them explain Israel's political stand in Austria. The Austrian footballers, who had expected to find a typically Levantine country, were pleasantly surprised to find so many persons who spoke German, and could explain the country's views to them, Dr. Langer said.

The footballers visited holy places and kibbutzim in their tours to many parts of the country.

Dr. Langer said he found the local soccer teams playing according to different styles, and suggested the typical Austrian style of football be adopted by local elevens.

Dr. Karl Enderl, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, representatives of the Israel Football Association and of the host team, Petah Tikva Hapoel, saw the team off at the airport.

"Austria" drew one and won four games in nine days of soccer in this country. Local fans were delighted with the elegant Viennese type of soccer that the visitors served up in all their matches here.

Nesher Asks Help To Offset Fuel Increases

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Nesher cement company works committee discussed the plant's difficulties with the "Economic Ministers" in Jerusalem this week.

The committee requested that the plant should be compensated for the recent 25 per cent increase in fuel prices out of the high excise duties the Government collects on locally marketed cement. The market price of cement, IL60.600 per ton, includes excise duties totalling IL33,250.

The plant's situation reached a crisis as a result of the higher fuel prices which had adversely affected local sales and export prospects. The committee also reiterated the workers' refusal to agree to any reduction in their wages or social benefits.

Protest Grows On Yuval-Gad Closing

ASHKELON, Thursday. — Tension is growing in the immigrant town, in connection with the threatened closing down of the Yuval Gad pipe factory.

Speakers at yesterday's public protest meeting declared that the plant's employees represent a third of the town's breadwinners. A mass demonstration against the closure will be held on Saturday.

NO JAM PRICE RISE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The recent increase in the price of jam is to be cancelled from tomorrow, the manufacturers have decided. Their decision is in compliance with a request made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Manufacturers' Association stated tonight.

Gaby Salon
HAUTE COUTURE
back from Paris
New address:
TEL AVIV, 47 REHOV BILU, Apt. 5

Cameras
new and used
(also damaged cameras)
bought at highest prices by
POLYFOTO
107 Allenby Rd., corner Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 3081.

Ministers in Bid To End Wage Talks

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Government Ministers tonight attended a joint meeting of leaders of the Histadrut Trade Union Department and the Manufacturers Association in an effort to bring the protracted negotiations on new collective wage agreements to a speedy conclusion.

The Ministers, Mr. Mordechai Namir, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, intervened after talks between both sides broke down some days ago.

Also present at the meeting were Mr. A. Becker and Mr. Y. Meabel of the Trade Union Department, and Mr. A. Shenkar and Mr. M. Levi, and Mr. Y. Hausmann of the Manufacturers Association.

The discussions covered the proposed system for the Cost-of-Living allowance, the "frozen third," and other points of the collective agreements. Authoritative Histadrut sources stated that there was no question of proposing a freeze of the C.o.L. allowance.

The meeting adjourned at midnight and will resume Saturday.

Workers' Leave Pay To Aid Jobless

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut proposal that workers give up part of their holiday money to help the jobless was accepted by its Executive today.

This would bring in IL4m. to IL7m. to help 40,000 unemployed, Mr. A. Becker, Trade Union Department head said. Another IL3m. would be loaned by union insurance and pensions funds.

Employees who were not included in organized holiday pay schemes, would sacrifice at least one work day. Together with present funds, IL13m. would be made available through the Histadrut employment fund to create new jobs.

Unemployment was becoming more than critical, due to continuing dismissals and increasing immigration, Mr. B. Repetur, Employment Department head warned.

Many speakers felt that the amount was inadequate and called on the Government to take action by increasing its employment budget. Mr. P. Lavon, Histadrut General Secretary, said that a general unemployment tax should be levied on all sections of the population.

A quarter of all labour exchange officials had left because of violence by the unemployed, Mr. Z. Milstein of the Labour Exchange Centre revealed.

If the threatened 600 dismissals from the Yuval Gad pipe factory were carried out, then the economic basis of Ashkelon would be destroyed, Mr. M. Margalit, Ashkelon Workers' Council secretary warned. The town was still receiving newcomers but the whole population lived in fear of the plant's closing down.

THE FIRST Municipal work charter was signed yesterday between the Jerusalem Municipality and its employees.

Sahar on Stand for Third Day in Amos Ben-Gurion Suit

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Shmuel Tamir, Defence Counsel for the Shura, appealed to the Bench today to order the police to grant him access to documents not produced in court.

He could not prepare the case with incomplete files, he said.

Mr. Tamir was cross-examining the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Y. Sahar, for the third consecutive day in the libel suit brought by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Police Deputy Inspector General, against four members of Shurat Hamitnadvim. Drawing on legal authorities, Prosecuting Counsel M. Cagi asserted that police files were not open to the public, since they contained information of a security nature. A decision is to be given on Sunday.

For over three hours, Mr. Tamir questioned Mr. Sahar —noticeably less hesitant today—in an effort to draw admissions of irregularities that had occurred in the police, and substantiate the Shura's published "disclosures."

Questioned about the "Steinberg affairs,' Mr. Sahar expressed regret for a statement which was published in the press that former police officer Ze'ev Steinberg had "conspired," with Advocate Marinsky, of Mr. Tamir's staff, in order to supply him with information pertaining to the present trial. The statement had been made in a letter sent by Mr. Sahar to the Prime Minister, a copy of which was shown to the press. Mr. Tamir contended that Mr. Sahar had in this case relied on the testimony of a convicted constable.

The Ligum Villa

Turning to the matter of the "Ligum villa," occupied by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion in 1951, Mr. Tamir asked the Inspector General whether Mr. Ligum had not expected some consideration in return for making the house available for the use of Mr. Ben-Gurion. "The police would have paid rent, since Amos Ben-Gurion had to be transferred from a Teggart Station where he lived rent free; but Ligum did not want to accept any money," Mr. Sahar stated. The villa was certainly not a "luxury villa" as the Shura had made out, he declared.

Tamir: "Do you not consider the matter improper?"

Sahar: "I did not, then; but now, I do, because of the publicity involved."

The arrangements had been made by Deputy Inspector General Nahmias, Mr. Sahar said. (Mr. Nahmias, who is now abroad, gave evidence before the Court Registrar before the trial, noting that Mr. Ligum, a wealthy man, had been less interested in obtaining rent than in finding a "safe" tenant who could be relied upon to move out again as agreed). Mr Tamir produced a note allegedly setting out the terms of the agreement with Mr. Ligum, which he claimed had been endorsed by Mr. Nahmias' testimony. It stated that, "the police would supply iron and cement at the official price for the construction of a swimming pool." Mr. Tamir quoted the differences between the controlled and free prices of iron in 1951. Asked if he knew about this, Mr. Sahar answered: "I do now," and later said: "I am not sure that the matter was in order."

Mr. Sahar noted that there was no investigation because nothing had, in fact, been supplied. He declared that the defendant had not known Ligum before he took over the villa.

The trial continues to draw crowds, and many were turned away today.

Copt Archbishopric Elections to Be Held

The election of a new Coptic Orthodox Archbishop of Jerusalem and All of the Middle East will definitely take place, a Church spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The elections were suspended a week ago by the Jordan authorities on the grounds that "politics" involving the Old City and Egyptian branches of the Church had been injected into the campaign, an undesirable phenomenon from the Jordanian point of view.

The spokesman said that the "politicization" of the elections was the work of a small group of lay members of the community but that the clergy have remained neutral. The same difficulty was experienced recently by the Greek Orthodox Church in the election of their Patriarch, which was only held after several postponements, he recalled.

The new Archbishop, second only to the Patriarch in the Church hierarchy, will succeed the late Archbishop Yacobus, who was killed ten months ago in a train accident in Egypt.

On February 21 — OHEL SHEM, Tel Aviv — 8.30 p.m.

Celebrating 25 years on the stage
Babe Wallace
THE NEGRO SINGER
will give a gala evening with the participation of Israel artists.
Musical direction and orchestra:
PAUL COSLA

Hadassah
WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL
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AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

Cables in Brief

TRAPPED. — Fire turned a 75-year-old, wooden convalescent home in Council Bluffs, Iowa, into a raging tinder box on Wednesday, trapped elderly and helpless patients in their beds and burned 13 of them to death.

SAUD. — Fifteen tons of equipment for a 9,000-horse power air conditioning machine to be installed in King Saud's palace, left New York by air yesterday for Saudi Arabia.

PHENOMENA. — An "alert" signal transmitted yesterday by a Soviet observatory warned other observatories that "strange geophysical phenomena" might be observed all over the world in the next day or two.

TRADE. — The Japanese Foreign Ministry said yesterday that government officials from Syria, Nationalist China, Persia, and the Lebanon will visit Japan in March and April to discuss methods for increasing economic co-operation between Japan and those countries.

BAN. — The Swedish Cinema Censorship Board said yesterday it had banned an Egyptian short film on the Anglo-French action in Egypt.

TRINIDAD. — The capital of the projected West Indies Federation will be Trinidad, the Standing Federation Committee has decided in Kingston, Jamaica.

STRUCK PRIZE AWARDS AT HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — The painter Zvi Meirovitz was granted the Haifa Municipality's annual Struck Prize at a ceremony in the new Marc Chagall Art Centre this evening.

A second prize went to Miss Na'ome Shemi, the talented daughter of the late painter Shemi (Schmidt).

Dr. F. Schiff spoke on "Hermann Struck, the Graphic Artist."

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., Feb. 16, 1957

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd week
Esther Williams
George Nader, in
Unguarded Moment
Technicolor
(16 years and over)

ORION Tel. 4020
Israel Premiere
Richard Widmark, Jane Greer
Trevor Howard
in the savage and unusual jungle-adventure
Run for the Sun
CinemaScope and Technicolor

ATZMON Tel. 3903
3rd week
M.G.M.'s
Gold mine entertainment
CINEMASCOPE
Viva Las Vegas
Technicolor
Cyd Charisse — Dan Dailey

PEER Tel. 2232
They Who Dare
with
Dirk Bogarde, Akim Tamiroff
A Forum Film in Technicolor

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Evenings at 4, 6.30, 9.30
Dirk Bogarde, Alexis Smith
Alexander Knox
in the love and hate film
THE SLEEPING TIGER
Hebrew & French subtitles
Mats.: from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
DO YOU LOVE ME
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
TWO FLAGS WEST

AMPHITHEATRE
3rd week
CinemaScope
Tyrone Power, Kim Novak
Victoria Shaw
THE EDDY DUCHIN STORY
Technicolor
The true life story of the famous Jewish musician.

ORAH Tel. 4017
VISTAVISION
in Technicolor
Peter Finch — Kay Kendall
Muriel Pavlow
in the greatest comedy hit since "Genevieve"
Simon and Laura

ARMON Tel. 4648
Israel Premiere
Hilarious French comedy,
FERNANDEL in
BONIFACE SOMNAMBULE
(The Sleepwalker)
For adults only
(16 years and above)
Hebrew and English subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 3121
Sat., Sun., Mon.
SO THIS IS PARIS
Technicolor
Tony Curtis, Gloria de Haven
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
HELLGATE
Sterling Hayden, Joan Leslie
2 parts, only 6.30 & 9.30

ORLY Tel. 81868
CinemaScope
DESIREE
Technicolor
Marlon Brando
Jean Simmons
Hebrew & French subtitles
2 parts, nightly 6.30 & 9.30

MAY Cinema, HAIFA. Tel. 2856.
We're No Angels
Humphrey Bogart — Peter Ustinov
Aldo Ray — Joan Bennet.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 and 9.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Feb. 16

ARNON Tel. 4828
Israel Premiere
For adults only
William Campbell
Mamie van Doren
John Saxon
The first jolting story of organised teen-age gangs
RUNNING WILD
Hebrew & French subtitles.

EDEN Tel. 3838
M.G.M.'s Highly entertaining and great musical too
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine
GUYS AND DOLLS
Cinemascope in Colour
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 3 p.m.:
TRIBUTE TO A BAD MAN

OR GIL Tel. 81486
HEPBURN
As you have never seen her
VENICE
as you have never seen it
in
Summertime
Starring: Katharine Hepburn
Rossano Brazzi
Colour by Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2916
2nd week
A great entertaining Indian film
ANDAZ
starring
Raj Kapoor — Nargis
the famous stars of "Aan" and "Awara"
Hebrew & English subtitles
Also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Actually filmed in Morocco
PORT AFRIQUE
(Technicolor)
Starring:
Pier Angeli — Dennis Price
For adults only
18 years and over

RON Tel. 3184
Air-heating
2nd week
A forbidden love
Daring, Defiant, Different —
A love their worlds condemned:
The Young Lovers
with:
Odile Versois, David Knight
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Also today at 3 and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

TEL OR
Target Unknown
THE AIR FORCE SECRET STORY
With:
Stevens — Nicol — Douglas
Taylor — Malden

ZION HALL
10 weeks in Tel Aviv — now in Jerusalem
The most powerful and exciting Italian drama
CUORE INGRATO
with: Carla del Poggio
Frank Latimore
English subtitles
For adults only
16 years and above
Today (Friday) at 2 p.m.
WERE NO ANGELS

Starting Sat., Feb. 16, 1957

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4058
Alexandre Dumas' eternal story
in a new French movie version
Les 3 Mousquetaires
with the best French and Italian actors
Yvonne Sanson — Gino Cervi
Georges Marchal — Bourvil
In Glorious Technicolor
Hebrew & English Subtitles
Today at 2:
The River Changes

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4065
2nd week
An exciting Japanese Production. A rare piece of film art honoured with many awards
Rashomon
starring
Beautiful MACHIKO KYO
TOSHIRO MIFUNE

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, February 16

ALLENBY
The whole wonderful story of today's tempestuous teenagers
Rock Pretty Baby
SAL MINEO—JOHN SAXON

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20934
6th week
GERVAISE
Maria Schell —
Directed by Rene Clement
A Steiner film —
... will haunt you for the rest of your life.

CHEN
The most emotional family drama of the year
Written on the Wind
In Technicolor
with Rock Hudson and Lauren Bacall
(Adults over 16 only!)

EDEN (Winter Hall)
9th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER 3rd week
Greta Garbo
in M-G-M's Wonderful Comedy
Ninotchka
Directed by:
Ernst Lubitsch

HAMERCAZ
Europe's Rising Star
MARIA SCHELL
and TREVOR HOWARD
in Graham Greene's powerful love story
THE HEART OF THE MATTER
FORUM FILM
Continuous from 10 a.m.
Nightly 7.15 & 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd week
Fernandel as
Le Couturier De Ces Dames

SOGRADI 2nd week
GINA LOLOBRIGIDA — TONY CURTIS — BURT LANCASTER
in the wonder show of the world
TRAPEZE

OPHIR 2nd week
Paramount presents
WILLIAM HOLDEN
DEBORAH KERR
in a Perlberg-Seaton production
THE PROUD AND THE PROFANE
VistaVision.

ORION
Elia Kazan's masterpiece
Tennessee Williams'
boldest story
BABY DOLL
The film that caused a storm
STARRING:
KARL MALDEN
CARROLL BAKER
ELI WALLACH
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

SHDEROTH 3rd week
JOHN STEINBECK's greatest book
and ELIA KAZAN's greatest motion picture
EAST of EDEN
in
Cinemascope and Technicolor
with
James Dean - Julie Harris

TAMAR
"A wonderful French comedy"
Les Premiers Outrages
(PUBERTY)
English sub-titles
Youth under 16 not admitted
MATINEES:
Continuous from 3.45 a.m.
(last show at 3.45 p.m.)

TCHELET Cinema.
Luxury in America or Happiness in Israel
DESTINATION LYDDA
(OUT OF THE CLOUDS)
David Knight Margo Lorenz
A Forum Film in Technicolor
Sat. 6.15, 7.15, 9.15

YARON
Jeanne Moreau — Philippe Lemaire — Roger Pierre
M'sieur La Caille
A drama of wicked women and guys whose only aim in life is crime and passion.
Forbidden to persons under 18

ZAMIR 8th week
Sacha Guitry's masterpiece
The Poison
with Michel Simon
for adults over 16

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, February 15, 1957
24 Adar I, 5717. — 15 Rajab, 1376

THIS week's meeting in Jerusalem of the mayors of cities and chairmen and representatives of local councils proved unexpectedly fruitful in several respects, for it showed a growing sense of common civic interests. It is a curious fact that in the political history of this country the cities and their councils played little part up to the past few years—except for Tel Aviv — for the simple reason that their mixed population made them nationally amorphous bodies in which the mandatory's influence was much stronger than in the purely Jewish communities. This position was reflected in the Mandatory's ordinance published in 1934 to regulate the status of municipal councils, together with the fact that in those days at least some of the municipal councils were not, in fact, as capable of managing their own affairs as cities of equal size in a progressive country.

CITIES IN COUNCIL

As a result, we have a situation today in which the city of Tel Aviv, with a budget between IL30m. and IL40m. a year, must submit for approval to the local authorities all financial operations exceeding IL5,000, even though the operation has been approved by the Finance Committee and the Council itself, representing the town's voters Tel Aviv, with a homogeneous Council united on aims, however much its members might disagree on methods, resented these restrictions to its normal activities even under the Mandate. While that city's sense of frustration has remained, it has since been joined by the other cities whose properly accredited, elected Councils consider that both initiative and the smooth working of routine operations are not assisted by a system of double checks, first by the District Representatives, and finally by the Ministry of Interior. It is certainly true that excessive government control over local authorities tends to encourage their doing nothing — which is always certain of approval, even if it does not make for progress. Should any suspicion arise that illegal freedoms are sought, it must be remembered that the local authorities, like government ministries themselves, are subject to the close scrutiny of the State Controller.

Parallel with the lack of independence there is lack of money. Again, the cities claim that although they do in fact absorb the greatest number of immigrants, they do not receive commensurate help from the development authorities. In general, the grants and allocations have been small, compared to the proportion of funds which goes to cities abroad. To some extent this also harks back to pre-State days, when Government funds were negligible, and the Jewish Community's own funds were not channelled to the towns. Psychologically, at least, the problem could be considerably eased by a far-reaching consolidation of tax-gathering, in place of the plural taxes now expensively collected from the citizens so long as — so the cities feel — they receive their due share of the total.

A new local authorities ordinance has been in the making for some time, and will no doubt see much debating before it becomes law. But it is time that towns and cities ceased to be step-children in the public consciousness. Tel Aviv has always taken a pride in its growth, Haifa has learnt to do so in the past decade, and Jerusalem is just beginning to awaken from centuries of torpor. But no doubt even today the Government could do more than it does to encourage their progress and civic freedom.

FRANCO ON THE BRINK

GRAVE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES THREATEN DICTATOR'S POSITION

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID. — A RAPIDLY worsening situation combined with increasingly defiant manifestations of popular discontent have brought General Francisco Franco face to face with what is likely to be the worst, and possibly the last, crisis of his career as dictator of Spain.

In his 20 years as Caudillo the short, 64-year-old Generalissimo has weathered many a storm, but the one bearing down on him now seems all the more redoubtable because Franco today is handicapped by two hindering elements that had not existed in other periods of trial:

- A sharp decline in personal popularity;
- A steady withering away of national discipline.

In recent months criticism of Franco has become more widespread, and more articulate, than it has ever been. Significantly, much of this criticism comes from the Right, from individuals who sided with the Caudillo during the Civil War and who supported his regime afterwards. Disaccord extends even to Franco's cabinet where several ministers are impatient to resign but haven't been allowed to.

Small groups of thinking Spaniards who by no stretch of the imagination can be described as Left-wing "subversives" meet privately to discuss the Franco succession, how to prepare for it, perhaps even how to speed it up. They draw up manifestos, to be privately circulated to persons of prominence, in which the reader is urged to ponder the country's need for a more liberal system of government.

One such manifesto recently announced the formation of a political party along democratic lines, although all political groupings except the Falange are illegal. It said in part:

> The majority of Spaniards are prisoners of a violence directed that is corrupting their will and imagination. When they recall their recent past they are overcome by a sense of disgrace; when they consider their present state they feel humiliation and shame. The fear of falling back into previous errors discourages them from rebelling against injustice and seeking new paths. Yet in their present state of inertia they do not seem to realise that it is precisely those same old errors — intolerance, violence, and greed — that are being perpetuated today . . .
>
> The Franco dictatorship has solved nothing . . . Nothing contributes so much to corruption and the decline of civic responsibility as systematic prohibition. Today the Spaniard has no sense of responsibility because he has no rights.
>
> The purpose of this document is to mobilise public opinion to fight now against today's dominating minority in order to prepare for tomorrow's regime based on responsible liberty and sustained by the will of the Spanish people.

One of the authors of this manifesto is Dionesio Ridruejo, one-time propaganda chief of the Falange, veteran of the Blue Division, recipient of the German Iron Cross, a man of slight build, in his 40's, who does not seek anonymity and whose changed and uninhibited views have landed him in jail in the past and may well do so again. The fact that Ridruejo is still free (at this writing) suggests that he enjoys the protection of influential persons.

On the popular level manifestations of dissent are becoming more general. Up to last month they had centred around the universities, whose students have traditionally taken the lead in events foreshadowing drastic change. Spain's university youth seems fairly representative of the new generation — young people increasingly resentful of the regime's inadequacies, impatient with censorship, irked by authoritarian rule in general. Last year students clashed with squads of the Falange whose militants are hostile to liberalist trends and worried by Franco's plans to eventually restore the monarchy.

More ominous in its implications was the 13-day boycott in mid-January of Barcelona's surface transport. In Spain there is no legal way whereby people may protest publicly. But there is no law that says you have to ride trams. So practically the entire one-and-a-half million population of Barcelona, wishing to protest and yet remain within the law, stopped riding trams.

The impressive thing about the boycott was that nearly everybody was for it: anarchists and aristocrats, middle class and labour, employers and employees. In those 13 days not a single nun or priest was seen riding the city's bright red trams whose only passengers were members of the grey-coated Policia Armada. (In the tough parts of town trams were provided with motorcycle escorts.) There was no violence, no breakage, except for an incident at the University when students threw out pictures of the founder of the Falange, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera. All people wanted was to show the government, without having recourse to violence, that they are dissatisfied.

What about? Mainly rising prices. Inflation has set in and people are worried. Last November the bulk of Spain's working population benefited in varying degrees from a general wage increase. But that was in November. Today soaring prices are threatening to wipe out the advantages gained by the wage boost.

Since January 1956 living costs in Barcelona have gone up nearly 30 per cent, 20 per cent of that since August. They are somewhat less in other parts of Spain, but rising. Employers are as disgruntled as their employees because, aside from having to pay higher salaries, they have to contribute more toward their workers' social security obligations, and the cost of the raw materials they need to keep their concerns going is increasing.

"A trivial matter," commented the controlled press in Barcelona (news of the boycott was kept out of the rest of the nation's papers) but it is certain that the government takes a grave view of the occurrence. For Barcelona has a double meaning:

First, it shows that discontent is widespread. (Barcelona's unity in protest must have caught the interested attention of those dissident political leaders who think it's time for a change.)

Second, it is a warning of trouble to come if things don't get better.

But Spain's economic situation is worsening and the outlook is frankly alarming. Consider these facts:

- Inflation is taking hold. The country is expected to feel its full impact by next autumn.
- Gold reserves are nearly gone. They stood at $94 million in December 1955, at $38m. in December 1956, at $21m. early in January this year, and are now reported to be hovering somewhere in the neighbourhood of $10m.
- The value of the currency is deteriorating. The free rate of the peseta today is around 52 to the dollar whereas last June it was steady at 43.
- Money in circulation in 1955 was up 14 per cent over 1954; in 1956 it had increased 24 per cent over 1955.
- The budget deficit stands at 16 billion pesetas compared with 13 billion last year and eight billion the year before.
- Spain's biggest earner of foreign exchange, citrus, is feeling the after-effects of the Big Freeze of February 1956. Exports up to January 20 were only 97,264 tons compared with 441,775 tons up to January 22 last year.
- Drought has hurt Spain's winter wheat crop and the Government has been obliged to ask the U.S. for 500,000 tons of grain to meet the deficit.
- Because of the drought the supply of hydro-electric power is low and power cuts are in force throughout Spain three days of the week — a severe blow to industrial production which is below requirements at the best of times.

To meet the crisis France is asking for help. He is asking the United States for a $30m. increase in the allotment of economic aid for 1956-57, and for $130m. in 1957-58. (American economic assistance to Spain, begun in 1954, totals $451.8m. not counting what has been spent on modernization of the country's armed forces. Of this, $170m. was in the form of agricultural sales paid for in pesetas on the basis of a 40-year loan.) Franco is also seeking to extract from the Russians $560m. worth of gold which the Republican government shipped to the Soviet Union at the time of the Civil War.

Meanwhile time presses as economic deterioration steadily pushes Spain toward some kind of upheaval.

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations Mass demonstrations brought scores of thousands into the streets on the Sabbath to demonstrate their unity with the Government and its policy to withstand all pressures until Israel was given effective guarantees before withdrawing from the east coast of Sinai. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion replied to President Eisenhower on the subject, and later met with the American Ambassador . . . At the General Assembly, Secretary-General Hammarskjold reported on the fact that Israel had not abided by the resolutions to withdraw, and said that while sanctions might be recommended against Israel, they would only introduce new elements of conflict in the area . . . Secretary of State Dulles then offered Israel vaguely-worded guarantees for getting out of the Gulf of Akaba and Gaza. Ambassador Eban later returned to the State Department for clarifications, and the Cabinet met to discuss the Dulles plan . . . The U.N. Emergency Force moved back one and one-half kilometre from the international border . . . Israel announced she would pay her share for the maintenance of the Force which amounted to $16,000 . . . In Moscow, Foreign Minister Shepilov announced his Government's six-point offer to the West for solving the Middle East conflict. It included a ban on arms and the liquidation of all foreign bases . . . Israel's Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Matityahu Hindes, died of a heart attack a few hours after he had been informed by the Foreign Minister in Montevideo that Uruguay had decided to vote against sanctions in the General Assembly.

Security For the third consecutive week Egyptian *fedayeen* mined a road, in the Rafah area; a vehicle ran over the mine and five soldiers were wounded.

Development Israel purchased 90 kilometres of oil pipeline in France . . . The millionth immigrant to Israel would arrive in 1958 in time for the State's 10th anniversary.

I.P.O. HOME A-BUILDING

By SHALOM COHEN

STARTED three and a half years ago, the Frederick R. Mann Auditorium, the country's largest concert hall, is approaching completion, and in October, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will make its grand debut in its new home. People now passing the building in Tel Aviv gaze at the unfamiliar marquee-like structure with interest, and no doubt, by the time it is finished comment by specialists and sundry critics will not be wanting.

In anticipation of a possible "furore," we called in at the offices of architects Rechter and Carmi, creators of the building. Both have recently taken municipal prizes for architecture, Mr. Dov Carmi for designing the monolithic Vaad Hapoel building, and Mr. Zeev Rechter for the permanent Army housing quarter at Sheikh Munis.

Simplicity of Form

In front of the new building, Mr. Yaacov Rechter, one of the office's architects, summed up what he termed the essential conception of its design. "The exterior of the building is an expression of its interior," he said. The top of the stone-faced shell of the hall itself juts out of an encircling concrete canopy which partly covers a girdle of foyers surrounding the hall. The exterior walls below the canopy will be entirely glazed, and the entire shape of the hall from top to bottom will be visible from the outside as a three-dimensional solid. Simplicity of form and sweeping lines are the keynote to both the exterior and interior, said Mr. Rechter.

Inside the cavernous hall, the pizzicato of hammers resounded in the void, and a crazy pattern of scaffolding was the only furnishing. The fan-shaped hall, with the stage at its blunted point, will hold 2,800 seated people as compared to 1,100 at the Ohel Shem. The architects are running a balcony along the three sides of the hall, high at the wide of the fan and descending on both sides to meet the orchestra floor and make "one world" for the audience. Above the gallery are standing room niches — for the "genuine music lovers."

For the engineer, the top of the building was the most interesting. Between the roof and the ceiling — enough living room for a hundred families, the architect commented — two latitudinal girders which support the entire roof rest on mobile steel rollers atop concrete pillars. The rollers allow the one-piece roof to move in the event of the structure "working."

The ceiling, indirectly hanging from the two master girders, is totally insulated with rubber - "shock-absorbers" to cut out the noise of rain, aircraft and the like. In the steel intestines lie air-conditioning ducts, and odd small rooms here and there house a variety of equipment.

Great Mystery

The "great unknown" of any hall until its completion are, of course, the acoustics. They are not a complete mystery, the architect assured us, for many data are available, though the factors affecting acoustics are innumerable. Much that has been learnt from London's Festival Hall has been incorporated in the building, he said. Some critics consider the acoustics there to be "too good": Individual instruments are heard too sharply and there is insufficient blending, they say.

General acoustic tests will be made before the public opening. During a recent try-out, the architects found that an echo could be heard at a particular spot near the stage. The sound first reached the listener in a direct line, then came ricochetting off a distant wall. The echo was disposed of by sloping the wall.

Audience Acoustics

The size and clothing of the audience itself must be taken into account, and from an acoustic point of view, it would be best if people came to concerts dressed in fluffy mink, the architect declared.

For the interior finish of the hall, the architects have relied less on make-up and more on its own natural lines. There will be no imperial crystal chandeliers ablaze: all lighting will be concealed. The general colour scheme will be a light ash colour, grey, and black. The walls are to be covered with ash-coloured plywood and panneling, and the floor with dark grey linoleum. The custom built upholstered seats will harmonize in black, and the trellised ceiling in grey.

The audience will no longer be closely confined during intervals, and people will be able to puff at their cigarettes in commodious foyers, the main one about the size of the Ohel Shem hall. Four cafeterias will be open. As for the musicians, even the double bass player will find plenty of lebensraum. Dressing rooms are provided for each section of the orchestra. Also included in the three floors backstage will be the offices of the I.P.O., the rehearsal room and a music library. Also in the plan is an underground parking lot outside the building.

Cultural Centre

The new hall is part of a planned cultural centre, for the layout of which Rechter and Carmi submitted the winning plans for its layout in an open municipal contest ten years ago. The Auditorium will adjoin the Municipal Museum, soon to be started on.

The established fact of the Habimah theatre — the third constituent of the centre — has unfortunately proved to be something of a white elephant as far as planning the whole is concerned. For one, the architects feel that the front of the building faces the wrong direction. Suggestions have been made to carry out certain architectural alterations, but it is doubtful whether they will be taken up.

The overall plan has shown full consideration for two tall sprawling sycamore trees now standing where a covered courtyard will span the space between the Auditorium and the Museum by allowing them headway through apertures in the courtyard roof.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

DEAD SEA LOSSES

HA'ARETZ (non-party) discusses the losses incurred by the Potash Dead Sea Works since it was taken over by the Government, and ventures to suggest that, in the best of circumstances, it appears that the Government is incapable of running large and complicated projects such as this. The outcome of the report should not be a flurry or even a public storm over its conclusions, which will prominently be featured in the press for a few days and then pigeonholed along with other dust-gathering reports. It must lead to far-reaching conclusions about the future of Government-held companies in general.

Haboker (General Zionist) also takes note of the tremendous losses and points out that whereas the founders of the project were men of vision and practical scientists who knew where and how to find ability and finances, the present administrators are chosen only for their party affiliation cards. Even the harshest critic of nationalization and monopoly could never have foreseen such calamitous results within so short a time. But it seems that neither calamity nor bankruptcy will ever teach our "class economy" men a lesson.

One of the catastrophic factors in our national economy, adds the paper, is that unlimited funds are handed over to conscienceless and shortsighted dilettantes, to be wasted in acquiring "key positions" at the taxpayer's expense. This will continue until the public opens its eyes and the day of judgment comes.

Davar (Histadrut) opines that while the plan to cut the Cost-of-Living allowances will lower labour's standard of living, those who have a supply of goods on hand will see the value of their resources enhanced with the depreciation of currency with the result that one stratum of the public will rake in profits at the expense of the community as a whole. The new inflationary doctrine now recommended by the Right as a miracle cure may solve some painful problems for a limited group but the mass of workers stand to lose by it. It is a far cry from administering a liberal dose of inflation to earning foreign currency and revitalizing the country's economy.

Discussing the Dulles proposal and the Soviet offer, Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that for the time being there is no justification for optimistic interpretations of Dulles' intentions, but the Soviet proposal to remove the Middle East from the arena of East-West contentions merits constructive consideration. Yet it must be pointed out that Shepilov has studiedly ignored Israel's vital and urgent needs so far, and the Soviet *volte-face*, if that it be, will be no constructive contribution unless it creates conditions that will foster a peaceful settlement between Israel and her neighbours.

Clears the Air

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) feels that the Soviet proposal comes like a fresh wind, clearing the air for greater hopes, although the change of attitude to be noted in the Shepilov speech is a result of the failure of Soviet power politics in the Middle East. Although the Soviets may have learnt their lesson and are now out to seek a new understanding with the West, it should be noted that there is no perceptible change of attitude towards Israel. However, the plan is still being studied and if it is a genuine goodwill gesture to relax international tension, it is bound to make for a turn for the better.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) thinks that the Soviet scheme suits the best interests of the Middle East peoples, including Israel. The attitude of Israel official circles, however, shows that they are not concerned with our interests but rather with working for the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Readers' Letters

SOVIET POLICY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The murder of the Jewish writers in Russia has become public knowledge now and we have learned a great deal about how Jewish culture has been suppressed. Jewish schools closed and publications in the Yiddish language prohibited. It seems to me that these developments inside Russia have not been sufficiently linked up by the press with the pro-Arab and anti-Israel attitude taken by the Russians in the Middle East.

The statement reported to Mr. Khrushchev, on his arrival in Warsaw to negotiate with the Polish leaders, last October, that this is a "Zionist plot;" the consistently anti-Jewish line of the Russian authorities ever since the "Doctors' Plot" and the open expressions of anti-Semitism in the Soviet press, many under the guise of condemning the "Israel aggression," are all pointers to the fact that the Soviet regime, like all the tottering regimes in the past who had need of a victim to detract the attention of their dissatisfied peoples, is relying on anti-Semitism to cover up its shortcomings and to throw the blame for the bad economic situation and political blunderings on the Jewish population.

These events should serve as a clear warning to us and make us see the fallacy of Communism, which, under false slogans of defending the rights of small nations to independence, is fostering a regime of national oppression and inquiry towards all peoples shut behind the Iron Curtain.

I feel that we, in Israel, must not remain silent about this turn of events and the Israel Press has a special duty in this respect. Let it fulfil this duty, towards our oppressed brethren and, if sufficient public opinion in Israel and abroad is mobilized upon this issue, it will undoubtedly bring the day nearer when the Russian authorities will be induced to allow the emigration of their unfortunate Jewish subjects to Israel.

Yours, etc.
MARK WINCHESTER
Tel Aviv, February 8.

DUTCH ZION'STS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — My attention has been drawn to a report about the Annual Conference of the Dutch Zionist Organization, in your issue of January 6.

In her summary of a speech which I delivered on that occasion, your correspondent ignores the gist of what I said. As a matter of fact I took the floor because I wanted to make a statement in view of the new possibilities with regard to *aliya* and I told the conference that in future prospective olim could receive financial assistance from a fund that will be founded in collaboration with the Jewish Agency and the Irgun Olei Holland and for which substantial means are already secured in Holland.

Naturally enough, I stressed that *aliya* from Western countries must be based on Zionist education, as the political and economical circumstances in Israel are not attractive as such. And secondly I was very cautious in the wording of my statement because I didn't want to attract adventurers and other undesirable immigrants who leave Israel after a short while and afterwards constitute a permanent source of trouble for the Zionist organizations abroad.

Yours, etc.
DR. J. MELKMAN
Amsterdam, January.

RAILWAYS EXPLAIN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I refer to the letter published in your issue of January 21, complaining of incorrect information having been given as to the arrival of a delayed train at Haifa Station, to which you appended a note that no reply had been received to the copy of the letter forwarded to us.

This copy was passed on to the respective head of department for due investigation and I regret to learn that it was impossible to trace the agent who had given the erroneous information, since the telephone exchange of this division has many branches.

It was the custom at the time for the operator of the telephone exchange, which is situated at Haifa East Station, to reply to the public whenever the information personnel at Haifa Central Station was unavailable or its extensions heavily engaged. It appears to me that the mistake might have been committed by the former, since he is not informed of delays, etc., and the only information he can provide is about the normal time schedule of trains as listed on the timetable.

In any case, something was wrong with communications and due instructions have been issued to all employees concerned in order to avoid such regrettable misinformation in the future. In the absence of the inquiry clerk, either the Station Master or the Traffic Control Office will reply to enquiries.

Our reply was delayed as the officer who dealt with this matter together with the Traffic Department insisted on a thorough investigation, which took some time. Admittedly he should have notified you about it. Apology is hereby offered to Mrs. Gerti Reiner and to you.

Yours, etc.
M. SAVIDOR
General Manager, Israel Railways
Haifa, January 24.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SETTLERS IN ISRAEL

whose aim is the distribution of warm clothing to new immigrants and the needy in the Jerusalem area, has secured a warehouse at 156 Mea Shearim, for this purpose. In the face of winter, thousands — mainly children — are in urgent need, and the Committee appeals to all Jerusalemites to make a bundle of such clothing as they can spare. Kindly phone: Travis, 53769, or drop a postcard to P.O.B. 128, Jerusalem, stating when and where to call for the clothes.

Theatre Notes

Two Entertaining Musicals

"Do Re Mi" presents "Scandal at College," by Stephan Bekefy and Adorjan Stella — Hebrew: Emil Feuerstein; Music: Marc Lavry; Lyrics: Dan Almagor; Settings: J. Carl; Direction: Bitush Davidoff.

The Nahal Troupe presents: "Till a Hundred and Twenty." Sketches by Ephraim Kishon and A. Sela. Lyrics: J. Mohar; Music: M. Wilenski and A. Abramowitz; Direction: David Bergman.

THE "Do Re Mi" Theatre is an interesting phenomenon in Israel. It is dear to the hearts of a large audience who rarely, if ever, visit one of the other theatres. It is professional in all of the accepted senses of the word and has a style as definite and recognizable, as, say, Habimah. Without knowing too much about its history, it seems to have a flavour of Vienna circa 1910. The ladies are all charming and always smile and go in for a great many unnecessary gestures. The gentlemen are very well groomed and suave. The comedians are always funny in the same way and the audience always expects them to deliver the same kind of humour.

The present play, "Scandal at College," is a typical case in point. It is based on an old Hungarian comedy with little pretence of posing a problem, of giving us any clue as to why the Hungarians are what they are. It is a comedy of manners of a happier period, light-hearted and light-headed.

The interesting thing about it is the wedding of the Israel composer, Marc Lavry, with the Hungarian bit of fluff. Lavry seems more Israeli in his musical approach than any composer writing in the country. Here we see him trying to go into a trance, forget his slightly heavy-rooted heroes, and transport himself to another time and another mood.

One cannot say that his attempt has failed completely. There are one or two melodies which have a lilt and a tune and are reminiscent of other days and other times. But for the most part the tunes have the same recitative, repetitious quality which characterizes most of our music to date.

The lyrics are notable for the fact that they were written by Dan Almagor, of "Three Men in a Boat" fame. The play is directed in the light manner expected of such productions.

It is the story of a mischievous schoolgirl who falls in love with a professor at the University and marries him. Her difficulties in making the leap from the school desk to Herr Professor's bed-and-board are the substance of the play.

Sarah Rubin is quite charming and amusing as Catherine, the schoolgirl-cum-Frau Dr. Professor Hopkins. Freddy Levy looks very handsome and suave as the husband. The schoolgirls are amusing and there is a trio consisting of Rachel Harsea, Sarah Lash and Rachel Attas who carry the burden of the songs. One of these girls (couldn't figure out which one) would certainly be voted as the most unlikely to succeed as a chorus girl, since she is about 15 kg. overweight and wears glasses, has an excellent voice, very fine stage presence, and a good sense of comedy. Someone should certainly take her in hand.

The settings are lush and humorously in keeping with a day gone by.

Fresh and Bright

QUITE another story is the Nahal Troupe, which also, of necessity, usually caters to the same types of audience. This troupe, with its constantly changing personnel, has managed to achieve a well deserved reputation. They are strictly amateur, with nothing professional about them, but are fresh and bright and uninhibited by either tradition or training.

The present show "Until a Hundred and Twenty," is tenth in the series of Nahal productions. Mr. Kishon has a cheerful quality in his writing which seems to suit the Nahal group. One sketch was as funny as anything I have seen on the stage in a long time. It is a burlesque presentation of a day in the Kol Yisrael studios and the young people of Nahal do it full justice.

The lyrics of J. Mohar are amusing but the scenes by Mr. Wilenski and A. Abramowitz have that same monotonous and unmelodious quality which have marked our light musical tunes since the early Matate period.

David Bergman, who directs the play, must be something of a genius. He keeps his show moving at a fast pace, puts all of the comedy points over and generally takes the raw material of new recruits and moulds them into a company that would do credit to a college troupe in any land.

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SOVIET YOUTH SCORNS IDEOLOGY

DISILLUSIONMENT AND CAREERISM GENERAL AMONG INTELLECTUALS

By W. Z. LAQUEUR

Soviet Students on a camping and canoeing trip along the Katya River in the Upper Altai. Photo by Nikolayev

RECENT evidence in the Soviet press tends to show that official circles are seriously concerned about the state of mind of Soviet youth, and especially among the young intellectuals in the universities and technical colleges. Hardly a day passes now without some editorial in the youth newspapers (such as "Komsomolskaya Pravda" or "Molodoi Kommunist" — or even "Pravda") about the need to strengthen ideological indoctrination in view of the serious shortcomings recently revealed among Soviet youth. Soviet students are warned in particular against "demagogical elements" who criticise the regime, demand more freedom, circulate "unofficial newspapers" (one of them called "Heresy") and generally speaking constitute a considerable nuisance — from the official point of view.

All this — and the evidence is daily growing — is a matter of more than ordinary interest, because the Communist party has regarded itself (ever since Lenin) as the party of the young. Many outside observers have assumed for years that though there may be considerable opposition to the regime among the older generation ("remnants of capitalism") the young were firmly on the side of the regime. Recent happenings tend to show that this assumption has been quite wrong.

Hopes Shattered

It is true, as one observer (Mr. Peter Wiles) has recently pointed out, that all schoolchildren more or less believe that they have been told and that a high percentage of adolescent minds are "captive minds" (to use Czeslaw Milosz' phrase). But disillusionment is equally common among the youth. They have been brought up to revere certain fine and humanist ideals, socialism and democracy, only to make the shattering discovery upon leaving school that no more than lip service is paid to these fine ideals in real life.

We have of course a similar problem in Western society, but it is immensely sharper, more accentuated in Russia for the simple reason that a totalitarian regime promises the youth so much more than Western society — and that there is such a palpable gap between promise and performance.

Feuer Story

The hardly veiled hints about discontent among Soviet youth have recently been complemented by a number of fascinating travellers' reports, some of them published, others due to be published soon. Mrs. Kathryn Feuer, an American university lecturer with a background of Russian studies, relates that Russia's young intellectuals are far less interested in politics than most people in the West tend to assume:

"One of the strangest experiences of a visit to the U.S.S.R. is that of living among people who take their Marx and Lenin just exactly as pronisingly as Americans regard Jefferson and Lincoln. Conventionalised, ritualised, canonised, the doctrines of class struggle and a vanguard revolutionary party have the same status, and about as much vitality, as the doctrines which school children in any nation memorise, forget, then accept as vaguely God-given for the rest of their lives. Forty years after their revolution Soviet young people get just as excited about it as we do about the Decembrist uprising in 1825 or the victories of Dmitri Donskoi in the 14th century..."

There are exceptions, but they are not apparently very many. The general wish is to lead a "decent life," to be let alone, some quiet in which to do one's work; these were the longings heard again and again by Mrs. Feuer:

"Stalin is certainly hated by the younger generation, but they were utterly sceptical when told about the rumours spread by Russian émigré circles that Stalin had been at one time a Czarist police spy. 'That's the oldest Communist turbaique,' they said in contempt, 'call your enemy a spy'."

When Mrs. Feuer mentioned allegedly existing documents, their scorn was mixed with amusement that anyone should be so naive as to take *documents* seriously. There is very much ignorance and misinformation even among the more intelligent and Mrs. Feuer relates some highly illuminating incidents:

"A very bright student of architecture assured me that all asphalt streets in America were being torn up because Americans believed that cancer came from asphalt. A rather sophisticated university instructor beamed and bowed a bit, but finally he had to know: Was it true that Roosevelt had been poisoned? I replied that I was certain that this was not the case, and who was supposed to have him poisoned anyway? He looked down at his feet and said, shyly but doggedly: Truman.

"The arrest of Nina Ponomareva took place while I was in Moscow. The incident was given only one interpretation: Why had the British government decided to provoke an incident at this particular time? No one seemed willing to consider even for a minute either the hypothesis that for some reasons Ponomareva had taken the five bats, or that, assuming she hadn't the shopkeeper had made an honest mistake in accusing her. My suggestions that the British Foreign Office was unlikely to use bat chops and the local constabulary as the chosen agents of its intrigues was laughed away as naive.

..."Finally, intending to make a joke, the next time the subject came up, I remarked: 'What I can't understand is why the Soviet government should wish to provoke an incident in London at this particular time.' My companion took this perfectly seriously: 'Do you really believe...? Perhaps. But I think this is over-subtle...'

The conclusions reached by another group of Western visitors, all of which had been to Russia previously, were rather similar. According to them there had been an important change in attitude in 1955/56. Up to that date the existence of ideological constraint was not perceived by many, in view of the colossal, universal impact of propaganda. ("It is not possible that newspapers and radio always lie.")

Difficulties and sufferings were ascribed to certain corrupt officials of the administration (if only Stalin had known....) whereas the system was sincerely regarded as satisfactory. Such complaints were usually accompanied by affirmations that if only the local chairman or party secretary were relieved, life would become easier, and be the same as that purported to exist in other regions by the press and over the radio.

Majority Sceptical

Since the revelations about the "cult of the personality" a shattering blow has been dealt to those notions. A few continue to disbelieve the statements contained in Khrushchev's report, saying that they were motivated by "personal jealousy."

But the reaction of the majority is apparently quite different. Until then very many people had considered that the regime tak as a whole was satisfactory. They had been prepared to support the regime as long as this did not too much prejudi their personal interests but today there is a considerable amount of malevolence, demonstrated by the fact th people endeavour to avoid contact with officialdom, give little if any thought to public problems, try to live their own lives and not to sacrifice their own interest for the public welfare.

The typical Komsomol activist of today is no longer the enthusiastic and self-assured individual of the 1930's. It is a person who calmly and deliberately embarks on the career of a professional party worker. Many are very critical of the regime but maintain that since there is no alternative for some time to come, one might as well accommodate to it, and by so doing, snatch for oneself the biggest possible piece of the public pie. Among the Komsomol professionals the great majority are said to be working for practical career considerations, and very few because of conviction or for ideological reasons.

Not Opposition

It is difficult to know where all this is going to lead. Many of the satellite student activists who have fled to the West in recent months or visited there have expressed the view that a regime which loses its hold over the youth and the intelligentsia is doomed. This may well be true in a wider perspective, but it is certainly an oversimplification as far as the immediate future is concerned. Most of the dictatorships in history have not based themselves on persuasion and conviction and may have been able to hold out for many years against a critical and opposition-ist academic youth and intelligentsia (vide Franco's Spain).

Discontent with the political regime by no means leads in a majority of cases to political opposition. More often than not, the feeling that one is not master of one's own fate creates passiveness and uncertainty, a desire to save one's own life from destruction and to avoid at any price useless sufferings. These factors engender egotism, indifference to the sufferings of other people and an a-social state of mind penetrating into the very consciousness of people who are neither bad nor dishonest.

The leaders of the Soviet regime are aware of the crisis, as many articles in the Soviet press show. They have two cures for these ills. One is the raising of living standards — especially of the intelligentsia and the academic youth. It is hoped that by thus giving them a greater material stake in the present order, the intellectuals will be caused to identify themselves with the regime to a greater degree. This may be in accordance with historical materialism (or rather a somewhat more vulgar form of materialism) but it tends to disregard what Marx said about the power of ideas (including the idea of freedom) which could become a material factor too. And Soviet student youth has a long tradition of fighting for ideas to the detriment of their material interests. Should the have radically changed during the last 20 years?

Stalin's Solution

The other cure is simpler and more dangerous. It is to show the youth and the intelligentsia that there are great dangers looming in view of the acute aggressive designs of Western Imperialism, and that in consequence every Soviet and satellite patriot has to forget about his criticism and rally around the leadership. This is a stratagem employed by Stalin to perfection. Whether it will work again we do not know. But it certainly would mean an intensification of the cold war — if not more than that — in the near future.

America Swallows Her Pride

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OPNS).— THE relationship between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia is a humiliating one for the Americans, though it is a uniquely profitable humiliation. As the price of keeping their oil contracts in that country, the Americans suffer restrictions that they would tolerate nowhere else.

There is the fact that Christian clergymen must go in "mufti" and describe themselves as "teachers." Any U.S. employee of the Arabian-American Oil Company — Aramco — who shows any sign of getting into trouble, regardless of whose fault it may be, is hustled out of the country. No intoxicating liquor of any sort is allowed employees, though diplomats sometimes use the Diplomatic Bag as a source of supply. The barring of liquor does not cause much ill feeling because it means that the oil workers return to America with their savings intact. Moreover, many of them have reverted to the methods of the Prohibition years in America and make their own in the privacy of their homes. So they possibly return, not only with handsome savings, but with ruined digestions as well.

But the worst humiliation — and it is felt very keenly in America — is that which forbids the granting of visas to any American who is also a Jew. The Air Force and Aramco get round this by never posting anyone of remotely Jewish origin to that area. But it is against all precedent.

No Precedent

MR. Dulles had to defend these prohibitions before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last year, and made exceedingly heavy weather of it. The best defence he could find was that the prohibitions had been first accepted by his Democratic predecessor, Mr. Dean Acheson. He added, to clinch the argument, the fact that Arab hostility to the Jews was, historically, based on the fact that the Jews had been responsible for the death of the Prophet Mohammed. This caused some uneasiness among the Secretary's aides and some amusement among the more literate Senators. It was hastily withdrawn.

But the State Department is very conscious of the awkward precedents. In 1885 there was the case of the luckless Mr. Kelley — surely one of the most put-upon diplomats of all time. He was first rejected by the Italian Government as *persona non grata* because he had been too outspoken in his opposition to the removal of the temporal powers of the Pope. The State Department accepted this and appointed him to the Imperial Government in Vienna. He was again refused, this time on the grounds that his wife was a Jewess. He was not replaced; the State Department considered that the rejection could not be accepted since it was against the Constitution to judge anyone by their religious belief.

The second case arises out of a statement by the Secretary of State who was Mr. Dulles's grandfather. He proclaimed that the United States would 'not for the sake of commercial advantage abandon its principles, when he refused to make a trade agreement with the Czarist Russian Government which would have involved discrimination against American Jews.

An emotion, not far from guilt on the part of the Americans, has underlain the visit of King Saud of Saudi-Arabia. It has been bravely repressed and the whole visit has been carried out in an atmosphere of determined and official friendliness. It has been a curious spectacle, this entry of the Americans into the sort of contrived and insincere diplomacy that, once upon a time, was regarded as one of the worst and most decadent features of Europe.

Workers' Playtime

AMERICA has very quietly produced its own version of the Welfare State though, of course, almost any American would be horrified if you said so out loud. Where the social security benefits provided by the State end, those of the great industrial combines begin. A large part of the American proletariat — a class which would be offended by so Marxist a title — receives from their employers the sort of advanced socialistic benefits of which Communists dream.

A chemical firm like the Abbott Laboratories in Chicago, for instance, has an art school with materials and instructor. It also provides a rod-and-gun club, and bowling alleys where husband and wife can spend their evenings under arc lights, in the sound of clashing woods and in an atmosphere of middle-aged sporting bonhomie, knocking down pins and at the same time reducing their waist-lines. Basket ball teams are a commonplace, but other firms provide such exotic pastimes as ice fishing (i.e. through a hole cut in the top of a Minnesota lake) or skin diving or archery or square-dancing.

The North American Aviation Company has a ski club. The International Nickel Company has 45 bowling teams. The Chrysler Corporation in Detroit, among other delights, finances a pipe band which wears the Royal Stuart tartan and is called the Plymouth Kiltie Band. The National Cash Register Co. at Dayton, Ohio, provides two 18-hole golf courses.

M.E.'s Future in 'Eurafrasia'

Third World Power Might Extend from France to Persia

By S. D. GOITEIN

AS the events connected with the Suez Canal crisis and the Sinai campaign of November 1956 have demonstrated even to the remotest observer, peace and strife in the Middle East are not a local affair. Consequently, any real solution of its problems cannot be achieved by local means and actions alone. The question of Arab-Israel relations is part of the greater problem of the future of the Middle East in general, and this, in its turn, is insolubly connected with that of Southern and Western Europe.

Geographical propinquity, a high degree of interdependence on the exchange of the most essential commodities and a common history of about 2,500 years make Southern and Western Europe together with the countries of Northern Africa and South-Western Asia one natural unit.

Cradle of Thought

This Eurafrasia — as we may call shortly the stretch of lands, say, between France and Persia on the one hand and between Sweden and Abyssinia on the other — is the cradle of many of humanity's most essential achievements: Greek thinking and art, the three monotheistic religions and ethics, parliamentarism and constitutional government and the scientific and technical civilization maturing during the nineteenth century. Until 50 years ago, Eurafrasia was also politically the centre of the world, guaranteeing a long period of peace, while the present state of permanent unrest is due to the fact that the one centre has been replaced by an uneasy balance of two rivalling others.

The great wars of the 20th century and the various forms of intrusion of the European powers into the countries of the Middle East have to be regarded as unsuccessful attempts to do what has to be done: to work for the economic as well as the political unity of the countries of Eurafrasia. The unification of 200-400 millions (depending on how many would join) of peoples with the most splendid record in history into one more or less integrated political body would create a third world power able to contribute substantially to permanent world peace and prosperity.

Common Market

It is natural that the leaders of the established states of Western and Southern Europe are more aware of the urgent necessity of becoming strong through joining greater units than those of the newly created autonomous states of the Middle East. The European Coal and Steel Community, which comprises France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and which, in these days, is being moulded into the even tighter unit of the Common Market Countries, as well as several other agencies working towards European or European-Middle Eastern federation indicate the direction in which things are moving.

Prominent Role

For the Arabs, there exists the paradoxical situation that they have far more prospects of being united into one state, or at least one strong federation, if they join the greater unit of a Eurafrasia authority than if they remain aloof. For that long and comparatively thin tract of land which stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf hardly has the making of a solid compact state of international weight. However, inside Eurafrasia, the Arabs would be one of the main constituents of the central power of the world.

Culturally too, the Arabs belong together with the other peoples of Eurafrasia. Arabic Islam professedly took over the heritage of Judaism and Christianity, as well as that of Greece and Persia. In its turn, during the Middle Ages, Islamic Arab civilization considerably influenced Southern and Western Europe, as the many Arab loanwords in the languages of these peoples prove. The last 150 years again saw the closest relations between the north-western and southeastern shores of the Mediterranean. It is not through mere chance that the new civil codes of Egypt and Syria (both of 1949) go back in the last instance to the Code Napoleon.

Domestic Quarrel

It would be superficial to regard the present impasse in the relations between a European power like France and the Arab states as a permanent phenomenon. Viewed from a higher standpoint, it is rather a domestic quarrel between a senior and some junior members of the same family. Likewise, it seems hazardous to assume that the so-called Afro-Asian bloc in the U.N. will continue its existence indefinitely. Anti-colonialism is a dubious bond for states, which are actually independent; it is due to fade away in the face of mightier facts of geography, common economic interests and political realities.

For the history of the Middle East has shown that it cannot be defended against the forces of Central Asia unless it is part of a greater unit. It is sufficient to remember what the Seldjuks or Mongols have done to the countries of the Middle East and to keep in mind that industrial development and ideological indoctrination have enormously increased the Central Asian menace. In our times, so far, that menace has taken the form of Soviet intrusion. However, the example of Hungary, which may well be a portent of far more formidable things to come, is apt to show to the peoples of the Middle East what they are facing if they do not join in time a political unit able to defend them.

Eurafrasia is the answer both to the needs of the region and to the longing for peace of the world at large. Although it is in the very nature of such a historical process that it will take a long time for it to be realised, the very prospect of it would bring about a change of mind and a new attitude to many standing controversies.

End to Conflict

One of the disputes which are due to disappear under the impact of the new conception of Eurafrasia is the tension between Israel and her neighbours. Israel belongs both to the East and to the West. However, so does Egypt — although in a different way — as Taha Hussein has shown in his "The Future of Civilization in Egypt," and so do Turkey and Lebanon and parts of North Africa and other countries of the Middle East. As Eurafrasian unity grows, the relations between Israel and her neighbours will lose the present acerbity of an ideological antagonism.

There are a number of other factors, of a more spiritual and ideological nature, which make for unity between the peoples of Eurafrasia. To discuss them here would lead us too far. Suffice it to say that the social security and welfare services bestowed by states like France and England, as well as Israel, on their citizens, together with the freedom of competition prevailing in them, could provide an example, which — with appropriate local variations — could serve as a true safeguard for a peaceful inner development of the other countries of the area.

The idea common to the three monotheistic religions, that man is bound above all to work on his own moral and spiritual perfection, while serving the community, could become a new base for the development of a healthy individualism, as opposed to the ideals of conformity, recommended as leading to success, and to that of following the party line as a means to strengthen a monolithic state.

Fount of Values

All in all, a revived Eurafrasia could be a blessing for the world not only as a safeguard for peace, but also as a fountain of moral and spiritual values. The Jewish and Arab peoples, in particular, who, in the past, have contributed so much to the common stock of human values, are called up again to give their share. It would be a pity if they wept on indefinitely to waste their energy in a barren feud. The greater frame of Eurafrasia could give them the opportunity to show whether they are worthy of their great past.

In these days of much confused thinking it is perhaps not superfluous to remark that a united Eurafrasia is an ideal for the future, not practical politics for the hour. None of the states of the Eurafrasia area can allow itself at present to play neutral. It is, however, possible that after such schemes as NATO, the Baghdad pact or the Eisenhower doctrine have served their transitory purposes, all sides concerned will hail with satisfaction the emergence of a new world power. With such a prospect in mind, the outline of an ideal Eurafrasia has been sketched here.

THE GREAT MOUSE HUNT

By EPHRAIM KISHON

IT all started one morose grumbling night, when I was awakened at 2.30 a.m. by a muffled rustling in our wardrobe. The saintly woman also sat up at my side and listened with bated breath into the dark night.

"A mouse" — Eve whispered. "Must have come from the garden. What shall we do, what shall we do, for goodness sake?"

"Right now, nothing" — I answered. "Perhaps it'll stink out of its own free will..."

IT did not stink out of its own free will. Quite on the contrary, in the bleak dawn light, two damaged table covers gave proof of its dedicated sabotage activity. Eve was seized by completely unreasonable anger:

"The brute!" — she hissed. "Exterminate it!"

• • •

THE following night we got busy. No sooner did the miserable creature start gnawing away at the wardrobe wall — strange taste, even for a mouse — that we turned on the light and jumped to the aforementioned piece of furniture, in my hands a broom and in Eve's eyes hatred liberally mixed with loathing.

With a lightning-quick movement I pulled open the wardrobe door and caught sight of the scared little animal scampering behind the bed sheets in the upper reaches of the wardrobe. I took out the sheets one by one, and after the removal of the last, we beheld a little grey mouse, trembling like a banned pork jelly and squeaking in the farthest corner of the shelf. It had charming, long whiskers and button-sized, jet-black eyes.

"Isn't it cute" — Eve sighed and hid behind my back in deadly terror. "Look how scared the poor little darling is. Don't you dare kill it, just get it back to the garden..."

Complying with this order, I put out my hand, aiming to grab the tip of the mouse's tail, but it suddenly vanished among the towels. I took out all the towels. When I had pulled out the last one, mousey bored into the amorphous mass of our napkins. I peeled off all the napkins, whereupon it left the wardrobe — by now empty — and settled down under the couch.

"You little silly"—I hurled the broom at it, "don't you see that I only want to take you back to the garden?" We dragged the couch into the middle of the room, but the mouse scurried under the book case. Eve gave me a hand, so it took us only half an hour to take out all the books, after which the caddish brute jumped into the springs of the armchair. By then, my breath was coming in gasps.

"Don't you dare to hurt it" — the saintly woman kept enjoining me, "it's so cute..."

"All right, I won't touch it" — I ground my teeth as I reassembled the book case which had fallen apart—"but I warn you that I'll donate it to some laboratory where they'll use it for their experiments..."

We went to bed at 4.45 in a state of utter physical and mental exhaustion. The mouse went on feeding all night long on the inwards of the armchair.

• • •

I WAS awakened by horrible shrieking. Eve was pointing a shaking finger at a medium-sized hole adorning the velvet armchair cover.

"The monster"—Eve raved, "go and fetch a mouse-killing expert!"

I called on a rodent extermination company which has a high reputation in the trade, and told them our tale of woe. But the managing chief engineer informed me that the company was not handling individual cases, only

the extermination of larger mouse families. I told him that I did not think it would be worth my while to breed several generations of mice in the wardrobe, and in a fit of anger bought a mousetrap with heavy-duty springs at the near-by ironmonger's.

The saintly woman protested most categorically against my "barbaric methods," but in the end I convinced her that the trap was of local manufacture so that it would not catch anything anyway. In the end she reluctantly issued me with a small piece of cheese for the trap. We set it up in a dark corner and did not sleep a wink that night, listening instead to the ceaseless rustling in my desk drawer.

Suddenly, complete quiet descended. Eve gasped in horror but I jumped out of bed, a triumphant roar in my throat. Hardly had I walked a few steps when there was a sharp click and the big toe of my left foot turned into porridge.

"This is no mouse" — I panted as my wife put cold compresses on the damaged toe, "it's a rat!"

Eve, however, smiled, relieved: she had all along been trembling for the mouse's safety. To quote her: "After all, this little creature does but what Nature prompts it to do."

• • •

BUT what did Nature prompt it to do?

In the morning we were preparing to sit down at the breakfast table, when — oh merciful spirit have pity on us—we found that our brand-new nylon imitation cambric table cover had turned overnight into a fishing net. Eve went yellow with murderous anger:

"Set up that deathtrap" — the woman sizzled. "Such vermin does not deserve our pity!"

By now I had gained some experience in these matters and set up the mousetrap under the bed, ready to spring to action at a feather's touch. At the Sick Fund they told our maid that we would have to cover the expenses of healing her mashed finger.

"To hell with this boobytrap," the saintly woman flared up and crushed the trap underfoot, breaking its spring in small fragments. That night the noise came from the kitchen cupboard.

• • •

IT completely messed up my rice!" Eve informed me at dawn (we had not slept for the past 21 days) and, almost choking with bile, showed me the desecrated rice bag. "Fix up the trap at once."

I went to the ironmonger's and asked for a new spring, but the merchant informed me that he was not stocking spare parts. Instead, he advised me to buy a new trap, take out its spring and put it into the old trap. I followed his advice and again set up the murderous contraption in a corner, and even marked a path to it with pieces of imitation bacon, just like Hansel and Gretel and the wicked foster mother.

• • •

THE night was tense like a taut violin string. Our mouse dug in my desk and literally ate up my manuscripts. From time to time it would stop to regain its breath, and in these intervals our heart thumped so loudly that we thought we heard tom-tom drums.

"If that blasted trap kills the little one, I really don't know what I'll do!" — Eve suddenly sobbed, overcome by nocturnal SPCA sentiments. "What you are doing is cruel, just like vivisection. There ought to be a law against using traps. It has such a cute little nose..."

"But it's a nuisance!"

"Perhaps it's a female" — the saintly woman snivelled. "Perhaps she's going to have little ones..."

Luckily the noise did not stop for a single moment that night.

• • •

TO be quite brief: at about 5 a.m., under the stress of the suffering through which we had passed, we dropped into deep slumber. When we awoke, complete and ominous silence reigned in the flat. In the corner there was the trap ... and under it ... something ... grey ...

"Murderer!" the woman threw into my face and since then we have not been on speaking terms. What is even worse, now we cannot sleep without noise. According to Eve, this is the punishment for my bestiality.

Wanted: one mouse.

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DEPARTURES: FEB. 17 — FEB. 23, 1957

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 17	09.40	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	12.30	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Feb. 18	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. Feb. 19	06.30		Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Feb. 20	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
	12.00	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
THU. Feb. 21	08.30	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	09.15	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	09.15	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.15	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	10.30	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Feb. 22	07.15	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THU. Feb. 21	10.30	CYPRAIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles
THURSDAY, Feb. 21	s.s.	GRIMANI	Leghorn, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

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Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Shlomtsion Hamalka, Tel. 6233/9
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Terrific Outburst of Energy' Among Youth

ROCK'N ROLL HITS POLAND

By GEORGE SHEEMAN

WARSAW (OFNS) — POLAND today is in the throes of a "jazz mania" the like of which exists nowhere in the Western world. One need not go far to experience the phenomenon—the most exclusive night clubs in Warsaw, numerous university week-end dances, and growing numbers of jazz clubs and radio programmes all feature one form or another of this music throughout the week.

While the first secretary of the Polish Unity Workers' Party (Communist), Mr. Gomulka, makes a serious election speech in Warsaw's gigantic "Palace of Culture," beneath him in the same building an eight-piece band plays "swing" music American style to an equally interested cocktail hour audience in the restaurant.

Another time, the university film club runs "Rock Around the Clock" — a film on loan from the American Embassy — to packed student audiences. Though well ordered, these students cannot resist pounding their feet in unison to the latest "startling innovation in jazz" — "Rock'n Roll." Nor does the impact of rock and roll end there. In crowded night clubs any tune approaching rock and roll is accompanied by a spontaneous chanting, while couples do their best to imitate the lawless gyrations of the dance.

Carnival Air

Indeed, one cannot escape the music here, even if he were to try. On Saturday and Sunday nights, pedestrians walk along one of the main streets of Warsaw to Louis Armstrong's records, broadcast from a loudspeaker in an upper window of one of the university clubs. The soft lights inside and the shadows of dancing figures combine with the music to give the scene something of a carnival atmosphere. It is only one manifestation of the freedom and licence which have gripped Warsaw since the tumultuous days of last October.

"It has not always been this way. The road has been long and hard in the musical world as in all others. The history of one of the most popular bands suffices to tell the tale. There are six members and they call themselves the "Melody Maniacs" (Melomani). Begun in 1949 in Lodz by members of the film school there, the band was the first in Poland to devote itself entirely to "Dixieland jazz." Amateurs then, they consider themselves amateurs still, for all but two make their living from some allied occupation. For instance, the leader — a clarinetist who also plays one of the few alto saxophones in Poland is a film operator during the week. The band gathers only on week-ends to play for students' and other private dances, from which they receive part of the admission price.

Their rehearsals are few. They do meet occasionally during the week to work out new arrangements which must be learned entirely from tape recordings of "Voice of America" broadcasts and from records. Jazz sheet music is practically unavailable in Poland. Nevertheless, the capabilities of the "Melody Maniacs" and their co-ordination in playing together is undeniable. They are now adding four new members, in order to form two groups, one to specialise in "traditional" jazz, the other in "modern."

In 1949, the band was illegal insofar as jazz was forbidden by the government. During the following years, they played for private "jam" sessions and a few private dances at the film school in Lodz. However, there was much friction with the authorities, for jazz represented the inimical "American way of life." Concentration on Polish folk melodies was encouraged, and any innovation in dancing to the band's music was strictly curtailed. Guilty couples were often evicted from the hall by university youth leaders.

During 1954 and 1955, the situation changed slowly. Relaxation following the death of Stalin and the "spirit of Geneva" released youth from former Communist-enforced puritanism. Jazz was tolerated, if not officially recognized. In the spring of 1955, there occurred what was described to me as "the most important event in modern popular Polish music:" the first really public jam session was held in Warsaw!

The movement gathered momentum, and after the denunciation of Stalinism in February 1956 at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the change was completed. Official toleration turned to official support in Poland. Last summer the official State organ responsible for stage entertainments organised a huge jazz festival at Poland's largest seaside resort — Sopot. Several Polish, one Czech and an English band paraded through the streets decked out with unpolitical banners, all playing their own style of jazz. The festival hall was filled to overflowing for a whole week — so much so that thousands of young people forced the authorities to erect loudspeakers outside so that they could hear the music.

New Records

The "Melody Maniacs" are now encouraged to make records for the radio, are given good critical reviews in cultural magazines, and are widely supported — not only by the youth but also by intellectuals, artists and writers. Jazz now seems to be regarded as a valued cultural import from abroad, one which can be studied and perhaps rearranged. Yet, it is recognized as being foreign. And there appears to be little desire actually to compose Polish imitations.

As played and danced today in Poland, jam represents a terrific outburst of long-repressed creative energy. The university youth drawn to the Saturday night dances exhaust themselves in crowded and stuffy rooms to music which demands intricate steps with which they are scarcely yet acquainted. They dress in the "drain-pipe" trousers, high neck pullovers, and long hair-styles which have come to be associated more with the Parisian left-bank than with Eastern Europe. Yet, they come to dance and nothing more. No alcoholic drinks of any kind are served, and the occasional fellow who proves troublesome with having drunk too much outside the hall is evicted by his classmates.

The questions and challenges presented to the participants in the "Three in One Boat" broadcast at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow will be built around this drawing by Yosl Stern.

AVIATION COLUMN

New York Crash Investigated

By "AIRBORNE"

THE crash of a Miami-bound airliner near New York earlier this month has been the subject of a special report by the American Civil Aviation Authorities. The plane, laden with 101 passengers, crashed in New York State with considerable loss in life and many injured.

The main conclusion reached was that the plane was not overloaded. Indeed the procedures in common use, under which the loading of commercial aircraft is carried out, make this overloading a highly improbable cause for aircraft crashes.

Loading regulations provide for each aircraft to be in the hands of a special despatcher, an employee of the airline, who makes out a tabular loading chart. These charts are subject to strict scrutiny by C.A.A. investigators and are invariably called for should any irregularity take place on a flight.

The maximum take-off weight of each aircraft is determined by the Manufacturer of the aircraft and the Civil Aviation Authority. The figure is influenced not only by stable factors such as engine horsepower, but it may vary from take-off to take-off through changes in temperature. Because of this, there is a despatcher provided at each stage of the flight. He has to record everything — fuel, freight, draw, food, passengers and anything else taken onto the plane.

Should a plane overload its certificate to fly would be suspended. But most important safeguard of all: If a plane is overloaded, airliners do not make money. They lose it.

Ideas Unlimited

AMONG the strangest corporations in America, writes Patrick O'Donovan from Washington, is one called Rand. It is situated among the palms and bathing beauties of California. It works only for the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission. Its contracts are comfortable "cost plus six per cent" agreements. There are no dividends and the six per cent is put back into the corporation's only production — ideas.

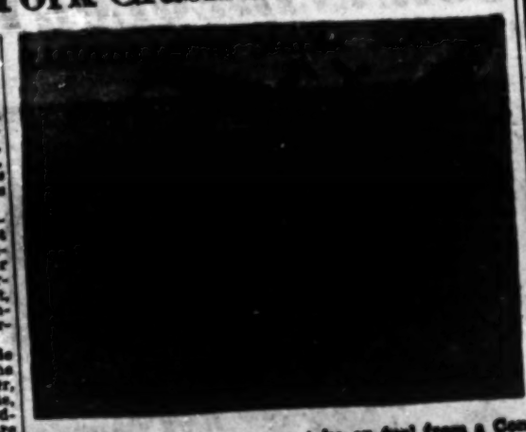
It is, in fact, an offshoot of the Air Force that has grown independent. It has no laboratories; it farms out its research. But it employs some 800 experts at very handsome salaries — economists, political scientists, sociologists, engineers, chemists — almost everything except theologians.

Its primary task is to think about U.S. defence, though it also suggested the development of titanium as a metal suitable for the stresses of the supersonic age, and has just set in motion the development of beryllium. Much of its research consists in feeding data into a huge, lightwinking analog computer — a mechanical brain — and seeing what comes out. Rand conducts a series of mock air battles by feeding the brain to discover, by bloodless trial and error, the best way of beating an enemy.

Recently, the "Wall Street Journal" reported on this essentially secret work and gave this example. "The scene and time: Afound Greenland, 1970. An enemy striking force of 400 planes is flying over the North Pole on a line for Boston and New York. A U.S. force of 275 planes is put into the air immediately, and another 100 planes are held back as reserves. Thirty-six ground defence crews in the far North immediately swing into action. Visibility is excellent, a full moon and clear skies. These and many other questions are translated mathematically into terms the computer can digest. The speeds, ranges and armaments of American and enemy aircraft of 1970, for instance, must be supplied — on the basis of Air Force data and intelligence reports. Once the battle terms are fed to the computer it reveals in a few seconds how the fight came out."

If it rewpaik that New York was wiped out, then the experts start again.

Rand has also decided, for example, that China is producing less food today than it was before the war. Rice production has not increased significantly and the Chinese Government may be forced to persuade the people to change an ancient feeding custom and switch from rice to wheat. China spends 44 per cent of total investment on industry and only eight per cent on projects for food, clothing and houses. India, in contrast, spends 44 per cent of her Five Year Plan investments to increase food supplies and gives 14 per cent to industry. Such evaluations are all absorbed as part of the overall strategic planning of the defence of America.



Four U.S. Navy jet-fighters take on fuel from a Convair RET-5 "Tradewind" in the first multiple refuelling operation ever conducted from a seaplane. The 80-ton "Tradewind" transport carries enough fuel in its wing-tanks for eight fighters.

Air France Adds Flights

IN addition to stepping up its schedule of flights from Israel to three weekly, Air France has also branched out considerably on other lines. At the beginning of April it will intensify its services to French West Africa, stopping in the South and West of France. In 1956 its Atlantic services were strengthened and it rose to fifth place in the traffic on this route, on which 796,000 passengers travelled that year.

Huge Antarctic Ice Mass Governs World Sea Level

By L. G. RICHARDS

ARCTICA (NANA). — THE endless ice of the Antarctic stretching away beyond the horizon of the world's bottom, hangs like a sword of doom over the heads of the people of all the world, especially those who dwell along the coast.

Here in one frigid, taffylike mass, slowly oozing into the oceans, lies 90 per cent of the world's land ice (by volume). Like a funeral shroud, this icy sheet is wrapped around the mountain ranges, trailing long tongues into the sea.

The average thickness of the inland ice over the Antarctic continent — an area bigger than the U.S. and Europe combined — is believed to be about 1,500 metres. In the vast plateau of East Antarctica it may prove to be as much as 3,500 metres thick. Measurements in 1953 showed 2,200 metres of ice in Queen Maud Land, which may mean previous estimates are too conservative.

If this mightiest of all masses of the world's ice were to melt, it would raise the level of all the oceans by 30 to 100 metres. Such a rise, even over a long period of time, would flood out most of the major seaports of the world, open new seaports now perpetually ice-locked, and change the very face of the globe, making and breaking the economy of nations.

While no responsible scientists are forecasting any such thaw to come suddenly, there are those who forecast a rise of 30 centimetres in the world's sea levels in as little as 10 years. While this would not be a catastrophe, it would be an inconvenience.

Robert P. Sharp, Professor of Geology at the California Institute of Technology and member of the Technical Committee on Geology of the International Geophysical Year, among others, does not foresee any such short time change in sea level. He feels that too great a change in climate would be necessary.

But "the long-term picture is something else," he says. "Wastage of all Antarctic ice would cause a rise in sea level here of over 35 metres, and conceivably this might happen in 10,000 to 20,000 years."

That the Antarctic ice is receding in some spots is plain to the eye on any flight to the Pole. Some smaller glaciers have retreated and even died away leaving a few spots of level, dry ground at the head of the mighty Beardmore Glacier, which has been called the world's biggest.

But there are scraps of evidence that might be taken to indicate the temperatures are lower now, at least in the McMurdo Sound area, than when Captain Robert Falcon Scott visited here in 1902 and 1912. On both expeditions he found McMurdo Sound clear and free of sea ice for about 80 kilometres where it is now covered by two to four metres of sea ice.

Such a comparatively sudden sea change wiped out the Eskimo age in southern Greenland in the early 20th century and altered the economy of northern Scandinavian lands, Dr. Paul Siple, scientific commander at the Pole, has pointed out.

None of the predictions or speculations are any better than the information upon which they are based, however. And that is one of the primary reasons for the concentration of attention on the Antarctic in this international geophysical year. The surface of this biggest blank on the map of the world has literally been but scratched.

"The glaciological-geophysical programme of IGY will have been worthwhile if it provides nothing more than good figures on ice thickness leading to a reliable calculation of the volume of Antarctic ice," Sharp writes.

Such measurements will be taken at nearly all of the 50 scientific stations planned by 11 nations cooperating in study of the Antarctic. In addition, thousands of miles of ice will be measured in the course of traverses by U.S., British, New Zealand, Russian and French scientists around the vast perimeter of this biggest of ice cubes.

Radio Review

Examinations—Pro and Con

SUNDAY'S Round Table Discussion centred around the problem of examinations — should the system be retained, and, if so, should it be modified? My recently expressed hope that we would soon hear Yitzhak Shalev involved in another argument was quickly fulfilled. He again proved himself the lynchpin of the discussion. Coupled this time with fellow-pedagogues, he was slightly more polite and subdued but fortunately not less dogmatic. He led off the discussion with an admirable and concise statement of the case against examinations: on the one hand last-minute cramming does not stick, and on the other elements of chance and nerves can even put the diligent student at a disadvantage.

Dr. Avigdor Leventin of the Hebrew University proved a polished foil. He maintained that examinations show the pupils' capability and ability, especially in ordering the material. He held that it was better to learn only just before an examination than not at all. He got involved in an excellent row with Shalev which was quite exciting until order was unfortunately restored.

Dr. David Niger of the Reali School made some useful points. He said that a teacher needs examinations as a guide to judging what the pupil has learnt in class, and that they can direct a teacher in his work. Dr. Niger possesses a fine, resonant voice, but the slowness of his delivery tended to slow up the pace to such an extent that I began to resent his interventions.

Baruch Azania, M.K., made a competent and incisive moderator who kept the team on their toes by asking them a series of questions as though they were going throug a vote vote.

It is not long since Kol Yisrael reintroduced political comment after the 9 p.m. news. This important feature had lain in abeyance since Ro'ey Laguner went to England, and its omission was regrettable. The objects of such comments are manifold — they serve to interpret the news, direct attention to important events, and give a measure of perspective. Unfortunately, although the material of Benjamin Eliav is adequate, his delivery is too heavy and gloomy. It is doubtful whether he could inspire optimism, should this be required, and it is a pity that the news — which is generally pretty miserable — should sound worst because of the tone of the voice. This apart, the comment is worth hearing, and a feature of this sort is an essential ingredient.

Hebrew Lessons

AN interesting experiment has been recently inaugurated over Kol Zion Lagola. Hebrew Lessons have been broadcast in English by Judah Shuval for a number of years, acquiring a remarkable number of listeners. Hitherto the lessons had been based on a book published in England and by all accounts the broadcasts have been responsible for an amazing increase in the sale of the book.

Now a new step has been taken, in conjunction with the Brit Ivrit Olamit. Every Friday a Hebrew column, written by Mr. Shuval, appears in the London "Jewish Chronicle" and attention is drawn to Mr. Shuval's coming lesson, which is based on the column. The experiment has apparently caught on, having received extensive publicity and is to be extended to South Africa in cooperation with the "Zionist Record."

Judah Shuval eschews the regular radio method of using master and pupils, preferring to speak directly to the listener and making him repeat the phrases over and over again.

Interestingly enough, a number of listeners have written to explain that they knew Ashkenazi Hebrew but these programmes have enabled them to acquire the Sephardi pronunciation.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Vivaldi's Oratorio "Happy is the Man" (tomorrow at 9 p.m.); "Social and Political Developments in Under-Developed Countries" by Dr. S. N. Eisenstadt (series beginning tomorrow at 5.45); Beethoven's Septet (tomorrow at 9.30 p.m.); Poetry feature for youth (Sunday at 5.30); "The Tenor"; Opera for Radio by Yehuda Wohl (Mon. at 10.15); Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Rene Leibowitz (Tues. at 9.15); Nadia Eisinger-Reichert plays Schumann's "Symphonic Studies" (Weds. at 5.30); The correspondence of Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt (Weds. at 10.05).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 249, 33.3 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.), 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 4.00 a.m. 8.15, 6.00 and 11.05 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.20 Service. 6.27 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Sara Yeari (Vocalist). 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Light Classical Music (R). 1.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Readings from Plato. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Corelli: "La Folia" (played by Joseph Szigeti—Violin); Brahms: 1) Ballad in C-minor (played by Wilhelm Kempff); 2) Quintet in B-minor for Clarinet and Strings, op. 115, 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.15 "Our Political Front." 8.26 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bartonow. 9.15 Evening Concert: Bloch: Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra and Piano Obligato, played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rafael Kubelik; Bach: Concerto in D-minor for Violin, Oboe and Orchestra, played by the Pro Musica Orchestra, conducted by Rolf Reinhardt; Beethoven: Symphony No. 4 in B-flat-major, op. 60, played by the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Pursell: Pavane; Vivaldi: Psalm for Soloists, Double Choir, Double Orchestra and Organ. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Three in a Boat." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 1.42 "We Present Tonight." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Bizet: "The Pearl Fishers" — Act Two & Three. 5.05 "Art & Culture." 5.20 Shabbat Times. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "Quartz in the Studio." 7.35 "Hamaarili & Melaveh Malka." 7.50 Questions & Answers — Shmuel Rosen. 8.20 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Max Ettinger: Variations on an Ancient Hebrew Theme (Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger); Bartok: Divertimento for Strings (Conductor: Georg Singer). 9.05 Bible Reading — Melachim II — Chap. 4. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Chamber Music: Beethoven: Septet in E-flat-major, op. 20, played by: Elijahu Turner (Oboe), Yonah Ettinger (Clarinet), Wolfgang Levy (Horn), Mordechai Rechtmann (Bassoon), Lorand Fenyves (Violin), Miriam Fenyves (Viola), Telma Yellin (Cello). 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

327, 499, 235, 48.9 & 50.5 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (32.1, 34.9 and 449 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lessons. 6.00 Concert Preview. 6.30 Morton Gould, Trolse & Peres Prado. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Magrabit. In Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Rumanian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.8 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 Readings in the Knesset. 6.55 Readings in the Knesset. 7.00 News in the Knesset. 6.15 Melody Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish. Tomorrow: 6.25 News. 6.30 "Report from Nazareth." 6.45 "Music in Our Land." 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 Readings for Shabbat. Ki Tisse. 11.45 "Views on the News." Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 Morocch Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 205 & 205 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Handel. 8.30 Excerpts from Musical Shows. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1956 — 57 Year in Review." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Sabbath Light" — Programme by the Military Choir. 7.00 News. 7.10 Entertainment Records. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Pleasant Tunes. 8.15 "On Tunes & Men." 8.50 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HERMETIC BROADCASTS (25.53, 16.84, 31.55, 19.48 M.): 4.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk, Sports Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Review of the Weekly British Press.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. Put out the cloth for a feast? 5. Shortage of space in Belgium. 8. This way for the trains. 9. High of low in Scotland. 10. Show in connection with the meat? 11. Sent down to prevent navigation. 13. and 15. Detectives. 15. Bashian a man to make his mark on paper. 16. Early reception. 17. Fashions somewhat lacking in modesty, last! 22. Eggs for a buck? 23. To study this hand may be very hard. 24. More than an animal associated with women. 26. Objectionable word? 27. Under your window. 28. He has a looker for you when you're sorry. 31. Fixed allowance. 33. Gets to some length to add to the sea-side amenities. 35. Staggering sums, perhaps. 36. London bridge designer.

DOWN. — 1. County with the fringe on top? 2. Military eyeopener. 3. Neighbour. 4. Lingerol. 5. Too lazy to get up? 6. Laid down for surrender. 7. Meet in a muddle for an early performance. 12. Singular figure. 14. Abandoned—that's not right. 18. Minerals. 19. Do fake a servant somewhere in the Commonwealth. 20. Not the right sort of line to take. 21. He provided the food on occasions. 24. Attila the Hun was one. 25. Take this for a swim. 26. And lodging? 29. Behind the house? 30. On today. 32. Wit. 37. Ascot. 38. Evil. 39. Bran. 40. Alibi. 34. Re-mine. 35. Trousers. 36. Study.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. 3-aust-y. 7. Peacrans. 8. Silica. 10. Tenths. 12. Port. 14. Sole. 15. Lane. 16. V.I.P. (ov). 17. Over. 18. Jabi. 21. Britannia. 23. Dice. 24. Gust. 25. Wit. 27. Ascot. 29. Evil. 32. Bran. 33. Alibi. 34. Re-mine. 35. Trousers. 36. Study.

DOWN. — 1. Spoila. 2. Angut. 3. True. 4. Jason. 5. Unit. 6. The-sis. 9. Trains. 11. Hop. 12. Moors. 13. Pe-re-gun. 15. Lei. 16. Vie. 19. Vicars. 20. Alien. 21. Bit. 22. Nun. 23. Direct. 26. Lid. 28. Nasty. 30. Viper. 31. Leash. 33. Bad. 34. Arise.

BRIDGE

REVERSING HAND AND DUMMY

By JERUSALEMITE

South dealer, both sides vulnerable. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
—	4D	Dbl	—
4S	—	6C	—
6H	—	4S	—
—	—		

THERE is little to comment on the bidding, except that the first call by North was not to our liking. He should have contented himself with a mere two clubs. But even after such a bid the North-South team would probably have reached the same contract, viz the sequence 2H, 2NT, 3H, 4H.

West started with a club, and declarer was quick to see that he was in a jam. First and foremost he was very weak in trumps, and secondly there were little hopes of establishing a side suit. As the contract was left in undoubled, he decided to gamble on a seven split in trumps plus a bit of useful co-operation.

The first two tricks were made with dummy's master clubs; South discarded a spade and ruffed a club return. He next made dummy's queen of diamonds and ruffed another club, this time with a queen. It was his good fortune that, reading him for five trumps, West refused to overruff.

When the knave of trumps came, West thought that the game was up unless South were careless enough to take a spade finesse. Without giving it a second thought he cashed ace and king of trumps and exited with his last trump, realizing only when it was too late that an early diamond return would have turned the tables.

West's play suited South's intentions to a tee: he let go a spade from the closed hand, and then another one on the last club. This left him with the bare ace-queen combination, and a simple throw-in with the king of diamonds gave him the rest.

THE yearly contest for the Bridge World Championship, which was held in January between the 1956 winners of the semifinals, ended with a resounding victory for the European champions. The Italian team topped the score with an advantage of more than 10,000 total points over its U.S. opponents.

We hope to be able to publish several hands of interest in the near future.

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Wizo Women Gathering for Review of Network

By Helen Meltz

IN two weeks time over 200 women will gather here for the 12th World Conference of the Women's International Zionist Organization. That Zionists, and especially women Zionists, like to assemble every so often to assess their work is nothing unusual. But that over 200 women from Latin America, the British Commonwealth countries, Western Europe, India and the deep of Africa have chosen to come to Israel at this particular time for their deliberations is something for the books.

One can well imagine the weighty discussions which ensued both here in Israel, in the Federations abroad and not the least in intimate family circles: is it wise for women and mothers to leave their families and come to this troubled spot? But the die was cast. Israel it was. And so far 24 countries have announced their participation and 40 delegates, forerunners of their delegations, have already arrived.

WIZO has taken an interest in cooking in this country for well on to 40 years. It has served up a lot more than the eggplant salads which have endeared it to housewives and brought down the wrath of hungry husbands. It may be said that WIZO has covered the menu from soup to nuts — though we run the danger of overworking the simile.

Into Every Corner

Since it was founded in 1921, WIZO has worked its way into almost every corner of the Yishuv and left its mark on almost every aspect of social and educational work. One need but recall the numerous times that one passes the ubiquitous little WIZO symbol to get an inkling of the scope of WIZO activity. It looks down upon you from doors of kindergartens and day-creches. It is on the banner of a score of vocational and agricultural schools. You may even wear it on the lapel of an embroidered blouse, or find it delicately engraved on a handmade bracelet.

The word itself has become a stock answer to a dozen different questions. Where can my son learn farming? WIZO. Where can I learn a trade? WIZO. Who'll look after the baby while I'm in hospital? WIZO. Where can I buy a really nice gift? WIZO. What shall we eat today? Uhmm, WIZO. It has even become, to the dismay of some of its well-wishers, part of the local humourist's lexicon.

The representatives of nearly a quarter of a million women will have a busy time tracking down their pesos and pounds. The English delegation will wear out the roads between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem visiting "their" Baby Home in Beit Hakerem. The Canadians will shuttle between Hadassim and the Nahalal Agricultural School. The South Africans will take their daily dozen in a morning stroll to the Tel Aviv Mothercraft Training Centre.

What with the Chileans inspecting their kindergarten in Ramla, the Argentinians their Training Farm at Afula, the Brazilians their Pre-vocational School in Rehovot and the Mexicans their day-creche in Beersheba, where will the time and energy come for the deliberations? For aside from the so-called "ear-marked" projects which they'll naturally want to see, the WIZO women will have to wade through hundreds of pages of reports dealing with the overall work of their organization in Israel and in the diaspora, approve the IL4m. yearly budget, and blueprint plans for the coming years.

One item which looms large in shaping the nature of the movement is its work among the immigrant women. This country has always been a land of new immigrants. Each new wave of immigrants finds itself face to face with a strange language, strange customs, difficult conditions, and remains perplexed until an even newer wave washes over it and suddenly transforms it into part of the veteran population with responsibility for the newer newcomers.

WIZO has been riding the waves, so to speak, and since its very beginnings has developed services to aid in integrating the women into the country. Thus its long established women's training farms brought the Halutsot of the early 20's to the land. Its trade courses gave immigrant women the chance for a livelihood. Its now-famous Hoone Industries developed while trying to find ways of assisting the Yemenite women and later those who came to Palestine from Nazi Europe.

Immigration today is by far the most difficult yet faced by the country. Not only the size and impact of this mass immigration in so short a period of time but its nature pose a myriad of problems to the socially conscious woman. Coming from a completely different milieu, the women from the Moslem countries are strangers to the 20th century. WIZO has done its best in accordance with its tried and trusted methods. It has opened kindergartens and creches for the children, clubs for the school boys and girls, courses in cooking and sewing for the women and girls. In every village where it was "allowed" (by political considerations) to come in, it established club centres. But this was not enough. Some new form had to be found to check the trend which was making a "second Israel" out of the oriental immigrants.

The Israel-WIZO which numbers 80,000 women, has made a start. Its veteran branches have "adopted" groups of newcomers in isolated villages. This is not the sort of adoption whereby one sends money and garments to one's charges. The WIZO women come regularly to the villages, spend time with the newcomers in their homes and centres. They are the listening ear and the comforting heart — first, last and always on a personal basis.

They don't come with handouts and orders. They come, drink tea, play with the children and try to interest the women in helping themselves and their families. A suggestion here, a hint, tactfully placed, there, a helping hand, a friendly word are bringing these women out of their isolation and closer to Israel.

This "adoption scheme" was started two years ago. Each month new groups are added to the programme. Let the idea, at least, penetrate the barrier of set "organizational" forms and Israel will be the gainer.

The WIZO Conference will face up to changes in the country and in its population. As always, it will gear itself to the needs of the time, and, to be sure, the familiar little WIZO symbol will become even more ubiquitous.

How to cook in Israel. The Wizo Club at Shuval 5 is the centre of wide activity as newcomers are taught how to handle their kerosene stoves and how to adjust their menus to the local market.

Life's Early Storms

By Mody Symonds, M.D., M.R.C.S.

NEVER again, not even in a crowded lifetime, can there be a repetition of the tension, of the ups and downs there are between six months and two years of age. Not only is life all new and all in earnest but nature has crammed into these 18 months what must originally have been a development of millennia. Even more than that, pressures arise within, some physical, some emotional, which have to be knitted together into a whole, under considerable pressure by the environment.

If we take the first of these we shall have a very impressive list. The teeth begin to nag in the jaws and will continue to do so on and off throughout the whole period; a hitherto prone creature learns to sit up. No sooner is he Lord of all he surveys in this new position than he is driven, from within, to crawl, then to take his first tottering, yet determined step. Hardly has this been mastered before he becomes aware, for the first time in his life, that he can use both urine and faeces voluntarily; to withhold or to eject. While he is preoccupied with his new powers and hardly confident of their use, his vocal chords begin to be useful and usable. He has to learn to imitate sounds, to express himself and, once more, to master this new tool too.

Meanwhile his emotional world is not slumbering or at peace either. His fantasies reach a new peak and are called upon to explain, to himself, these manifold new happenings. His upward thrust is as much emotional as physical. His attachment or identification with those around him becomes clearer, he notices differences of sex, he has ideas and ascribes functions to this difference.

He learns to reach for the sky, he falls to the depth of his fears: there is only one thing he cannot do, and that is to be indifferent. All the impressions touch, sight and sound convey to him become friendly or hostile, hardly anything in between. What he cannot chew or bite, he will bang or break; he will throw and recapture objects, use his charm and his outbursts to get what he thinks he wants.

Humanity has always known empirically what psychiatry has established scientifically, namely that any worthwhile training must be done already at this stage if it is to be effective. Hence the environment adds its own quota of demand and pressure. Feeding habits, toilet-training, social expectations, duration and times of sleep are all presented to him as "musts" and very frequently run counter to his own insistent demands.

No wonder then that the foundation of all future neuroses is laid at about this period. Whether the neuroses of—as yet—the difficulty, will centre on his feeding habits, excessive aggression or enmessing, stammering or great cleanliness, the first steps on the road to irrational appraisal of his own powers and that of the outside world happen here and now.

He is like a small boat in a stormy sea, with an inborn ability to right itself, yet tossed and battered by the waves. The captain and the ship, joined as they are for life, are never likely to forget or lose the traces of this maiden voyage.

National Dress

NATIONAL dress around the world" will be the theme of a gala festival to be held on the occasion of the reopening of Jerusalem King David Hotel on March 23.

Proceeds will go to building a central TB clinic in the Romema Quarter, Mrs. Zahava Berman of the Anti-Tuberculosis League told a press conference in Jerusalem. Negotiations are still proceeding with regard to acquiring national costumes from the Soviet Union. Other countries in the Eastern bloc were, however, among the first to respond to the idea of the show, Mrs. Berman said.

One section of the show will be devoted to costumes of Israel's various communities.

The League has called on persons who possess national costumes that can be used in the show to contact it at Rehov Shamai or at P.O.B. 1008, Jerusalem.

Off the face go many of the Paris hats of the new season, as instance this pretty, smooth straw by LEDROUX, *softly draped and knotted.*

This will prove a favourite shape for spring. DIOR-*designed, it is worn with the forehead free, the brim widening back to the shoulders.*

Reputation Shattered

By Martin Harrison

PARIS.—

AT this time of year the spring collections remind the world that Paris claims to be its fashion capital. Frenchmen are not always so sure. The French weekly "Express" has just been taking a very unflattering look at the hat trade. "Express" reporters went head-counting on the fashionable Avenue Victor Hugo. They found that of the first 100 women to pass, only 12 were wearing hats. Forty-six had headsquares or scarves, and 40 were bareheaded. A Saturday evening survey of fashionable restaurants and theatres showed that for every three hats there were seven bare heads. And when it rains in Paris, the magazine mournfully adds, you might think that you were in Warsaw or Kiev. The crowning blow to French pride is the news that an American firm is just about to launch a publicity campaign to persuade French women to start wearing hats again.

Who is to blame for this sabotage of the hat trade on its home ground? The fashion houses, says "Express." "Who do they think will wear these useless, senseless, awkward objects? Women want nothing better than to wear a hat, but they do ask that their hats should not make them look completely ridiculous. They should add to a woman's charms — or at least not detract from them. Our *modistes* must be dynamic, imaginative, or they will perish. Let them find a new formula — millions of heads are waiting for them."

I took a snap poll of my own on one of the busiest corners in Paris. On a sunny wintry afternoon the bare heads did indeed outnumber the hats by three to one. But in five minutes I also ran up a score of 82 pairs of drain-pipe slacks and 75 duffle coats. It seems that Paris, too, dresses for comfort rather than elegance in winter.

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Cooking with a Chinese Flavour

By Molly Bar-David

TSUIFENG Lin — wife of Lin Yutang — and her daughter Hsiangju have written an exciting food book with the title quoted above. Here, at long last, is a Chinese cookery book (published by Prentice-Hall), which has recipes adapted to the ingredients available in most Western lands, Israel included (except for the pork dishes, naturally). Now, I know what all my gourmet friends who seek the tables in the Chinatowns of all the world will say: "Yes, but what about Soy Sauce?" Well, that's solved too, but not by the Lins. Ossem have put out a soy sauce called Soup Seasoning and Vita has a very similar product called Vitam.

Chinese cooking has three specific "differences" from most other national cookery. The most important of these is texture: all cooked vegetables are crisp, a condition achieved by special ways of cooking. The second is colour, the bright natural hues of vegetables being retained by undercooking and hot quick cooking. The third is the unique flavour, imparted by the use of delicately flavoured and beautifully blended ingredients (also brought out by the use of monosodium glutamate in the West today) with fine subtle flavourings of ginger, almond, leeks, garlic, turnip, celery, onions and — chiefly — with soy sauce. Meat and chicken go a long way in Chinese dishes being cut up into strips and used chiefly as a flavouring. Rice as a side dish is a must with all Chinese fish, meat, fowl or vegetable dishes.

A proper Chinese menu has as many courses as there are guests, but usually not more than eight. Several soups may be served during the meal, some as appetisers, some as desserts, and some just as a drink to wash down the plates of solid food. Garnishes for Chinese soups are a chapter of their own: the fluffiest, tastiest egg treats, top beef and vegetable soups at Cantonese tables.

Cornflour is used to thicken sauces or gravies, giving a transparent touch yet adding body to a dish. Sherry is often used as a carrier of flavour in gravy or sauce. Brandy is used as a lift for a soup. Noodles and sea food appear in many dishes. Apart from this there are specific Chinese ingredients. For you and for me, and our Israel market places, here are some easy and delightful recipes with the Chinese touch.

Turnip-Chicken Soup

Peel, wash and cube or cut into balls ½ kilo *turnips*. Place them in 2 litre *chicken broth (made of chicken or cubes or powder)*, 2 tsp. *monosodium glutamate (Vitam will do fine)*, *salt and pepper to taste*.

Bring to a boil and simmer half an hour.

Beef in Soy Sauce

Cut into 1¼ inch cubes 1 kilo *beef*. Cook the beef over a slow fire for about 10 minutes in the following mixture:

½ *cup soy sauce (Ossem Soup seasoning or Vitam)*, 1½ *tbsps. sugar (brown is best)*, 1½ *tbsps. sherry*, gradually add 1 *cup water*.

Cover and simmer for two hours, turning occasionally. If the water evaporates add a little more. The liquid should come up to half the level of the meat. Serve with sautéed tomatoes and rice.

Sautéed Kidneys

Rub with salt

½ *kidneys* and remove the membranes. Wash of the salt and wipe dry. Slice the kidneys, removing the central part. Place all the slices on a board close together, and slash them lightly and quickly with a long sharp knife, making diamond patterns. In this manner a greater surface area is obtained and the heat will penetrate more quickly. Wash and cut into pieces

1 *stalk leek or 2 onions*, saute them in a hot skillet with 2 *tbsps. oil*.

Allow the skillet to become extremely hot. Add the kidneys and stir immediately. Saute them for one minute then add

1 *tbsp. sherry or brandy*

When most of the alcohol has evaporated add 1 *tbsp. soy sauce (Ossem Soup seasoning or Vitam)*.

Stir constantly. Serve as soon as the kidneys are done. This should take no more than 4 or 5 minutes. High heat and quick cooking give this dish a wonderful texture.

Soy Sauce Chicken

The amount of sauce in this recipe will be more than enough for several uses. It can be stored in the refrigerator and used over and over again for different Chinese dishes. Clean one roasting chicken of a kilo or a little more. Prepare for roasting. Heat over a moderate flame to the boiling point

1 *cup soy sauce (Ossem soup seasoning or Vitam)*, 1 *cup water*, ¼ *cup sugar*, 1 *cup cooking sherry or white wine*, 2 *stalks of green onion, chopped*.

Place chicken in the boiling liquid, cover and cook over moderate heat for 30 to 40 minutes, turning the chicken once or twice to brown it evenly. Remove and cool. Just before serving bone and slice it (the Chinese chop it into small pieces). Serve it with some of the soy sauce mixture in it, along with rice and vegetables. Spinach and mushrooms go very well with this dish.

Garlic Spinach

Wash thoroughly 600 *grams spinach*. Drop spinach into 2 *litres boiling water*.

Boil two minutes only. Drain at once and run cold water over spinach. Drain again. Heat in a skillet

2 *tbsps. oil*, 4 *cloves garlic, crushed*

When the garlic is brown and the skillet very hot, add the spinach. Maintain high heat. Add ½ *tsp. salt*.

Stir constantly. Cook the vegetable for no more than 3 or 4 minutes. When it is almost done add 1 *tsp. sugar*. Mix gently.

Marinated Radishes

Wash about 20 nice plump red radishes

Cut off the green tops and slice the radishes. If green peppers are in season you can cut in slivers of 1 green pepper if you wish. Marinate the following mixture:

1½ *tbsps. soy sauce*, 2 *tbsps. vinegar*, 1½ *tbsps. sugar*. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Turnips are marinated in the same way but you can omit the soy sauce there if you wish.

Boiled Chinese Rice

Indispensable on every Chinese table. Wash 2 cups rice in cold water. Rinse several times. After the last rinse leave enough water for the rice to come up to about ¾ of the water level. Cover, bring almost to a boil. When the water starts to boil, stir once to loosen the grains from the bottom. Reduce the heat to low and cook covered until done. Do not stir the rice again. When the rice is cooked the grains will be a milky white rather than a dead white, and each grain separate. Cook 2 cups rice in about 15 minutes.

IF you are young, healthy, ambitious and tired of the colour scheme in your home — paint it yourself instead of having it whitewashed. It's not as hard as it sounds.

With us it wasn't just inclination — we were moving. The painter gave us a "special" price on plastic paint, only IL1.700 a sq.m., which for the two rooms we wanted to do would have added up to more than IL180. By buying the paints, a roller applicator and turpentine and devoting two fairly strenuous days to the job (without taking leave), we did the rooms in two delicate pastel shades for a total outlay of IL60. The plastic paint can be washed (after six months), does not rub off on clothes, keeps its colour indefinitely and, with reasonable care, will not need to be renewed for four years in place of the two generally accorded to calcimined walls.

If you read the instructions furnished by the roller and paint manufacturers carefully, there are only two suggestions that we could add.

When choosing your wall shade from the manufacturer's sample book, don't follow his mixing instructions blindly. We picked out a faint, pink, and, by the book, should have mixed in a full tube of rose colour to three-quarters of a gallon of white base to achieve the desired effect. In practice, we added just a few drops and were very satisfied. The secret is to experiment with the first coat, testing progressively darker shades of mixture at a few places on the wall and allowing it to dry first.

The second idea was given by the reputable Jerusalem painter Levi Hillel, who said that if the wall, even if already calcimined, is given one coat of linseed oil before paint is applied, it will wear better. Now we'll wait and see.

We also experimented on wood closets, using the same colour as on the walls. They came out a slightly lighter shade, although four, not two, coats had to be applied.

However, taking into account the cost of the ceiling, which was calcimined by a professional (when he came to do the kitchen and the bathroom), and the materials, the job still cost us less than whitewashing the two rooms and we got exactly the colour we wanted without having to browbeat a painter.

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Domestic Letter Box

MUD AND GREEN ONIONS

SOME three days ago, I bought a kilo of onions in a Haifa vegetable shop and paid 900 pruta. This in itself should be considered an exorbitant price even if dried onions are not available now.

But the onions were stuck together with a lot of wet mud and all the greengrocer had to say to my complaint was that this was the way he had bought them from Tnuva. I took the onions home, washed them and cleaned off the mud, and then, for curiosity's sake, weighed them again. The kilogram of onions had shrunk to a mere 470 grammes. This means that I actually paid IL2 for the kilo.

In my opinion, this is daylight robbery. And this is being done openly, without any attempt at government interference.

J. NAFSHI

Haifa, February 7.

Write and Win

We have recently received suggestions for dishes made with our cheese. One of the best recipes comes from Mrs. J.N. of Jerusalem—how to make a cake with "Butter Cheese," Matziot and jam, as well as many other recipes. Every woman who sends us an original recipe using our cheese will receive a gift parcel with our choice products. Please write to: "ORIGINAL RECIPE," "Eden" Cheese Factory, P.O.B. 2570, Tel Aviv.

Pizza Races Falafel

By Diana Lerner

"PIZZA Napolitana" signs have been sprouting up like mushrooms all over Tel Aviv and providing uneasy moments for falafel vendors in the competition for first place among Israel delicacies.

Emissary without credentials to a largely uninitiated population, pizza fit for kings made its bow in Israel two years ago in the elegant setting of the Italian Restaurant Luky's Bar. Since then a poor man's pizza has made its appearance on the sidewalks of Allenby, Mograbi, Dizengoff and is catching on in eating places on every side street. Baked on the premises wherever it is sold, it is a combination of black olives, anchovies and oregano spice spread on a layer of American cheese baked in bread dough.

Mr. R. Levi, proprietor of the Ristorante Napolitano where Italian food is served, was the first to introduce the dish on an outdoor stand. Customers ranging from 300-400 daily pay 300 pruta per serving. Owner also of the Oriental Bar, an ice-cream shop, and the Venesia, a self-service cafeteria to open soon where the Leviathan was, Mr. Levi plans to introduce pizza with sausage on goose paste or turkey fat in the next week or two.

If you ask the lady on Shenkin who sells pizza and falafel side by side which is more popular, she will tell you that each has its devotees but that most native-born Israelis have yet to develop a taste for the Italian fare.

Eye appeal...

is the thing when serving food. Even the simplest dish tastes so much better when nicely served. Try this simple trick with the next Orange Salad you make. Empty a bag of "Vita Arancini" into your salad bowl. The multi-coloured jewel-like cubes give the fruit salad a piquant taste and a gay look. If you add "Vita Arancini," you save sugar too. (Advt.)

Chicken Pancakes

To two grated raw potatoes add 1-2 teaspoonfuls Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder) or Vita Beef Soup, one egg and enough flour to make a thick batter. Drop by tablespoonfuls onto hot fat and fry till golden brown on both sides. Serve these Pancakes ("latkes") with salad as a main dish with Vita's newest Pea Soup with smoked meat as entree, for a first class meal for two. It is ready in a few minutes and is so inexpensive.

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YADIN'S NEW BOOK ON SCROLLS

By DAVID FLUSSER

HAMEGILOT HAGNUZOT MI-MIDBAR YEHUDA (The Scrolls From The Judaean Desert). By Yigael Yadin. Schocken Books, Tel Aviv, 1957, IL4.500.

The first question which arises in connection with a new book on the Scrolls is what is has to add to those which have already appeared on the subject. The novelty in Yigael Yadin's book — intended for the general public — is that it has no novelties, and anyone familiar with the popular books on the Scrolls can only be happy about this lack of innovation. Most often the lay reader, having had his curiosity whetted and wanting to know the facts, finds upon perusing the popular books that, along with the dry facts he is given the imaginings and theorizings of the author or, at the very best, a discussion of the theories of other scholars. The average reader cannot be expected to distinguish between fact and theory, so he is bewildered and often misled.

Dr. Yadin's book, on the other hand, shows almost excessive restraint in avoiding anything uncertain or unproved. We all know how hard it is to refrain from expressing opinions and how difficult to subject one's own notions to the searching light in which one examines other scholars' writings.

A striking example of the extent of Yadin's self-restraint is his attitude to his own theory about the identity of the people called "Kittim" in the Scrolls. This name could apply to either the Romans or the Greeks in the Second Commonwealth period. In his big book on "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness" Scroll, Yadin assumes that the members of the Judaean Desert Sect always mean the Romans when they write of Kittim. Objectively speaking, it is certain, so far as one can be certain, that the Romans are the people referred to in two of the Scrolls, while in the "Sons of Light" Scroll, the question is still open. In this popular book, Yadin does not rely on his own theory that in the "Sons of Light" Scroll the Kittim are Romans — even though this theory is of crucial importance in his big book.

Exceptional Clarity

Yadin's new book is outstanding for its exceptional clarity and he succeeds in presenting a very clear and systematic picture of the world of the Dead Sea Scrolls. In addition to the first and second parts, which deal with the discovery of the Scrolls and the related archaeological data, we must mention the chapter on the Sect's biblical commentaries, on the Manual of Discipline, and the last one on the dating of the manuscripts and the identification of the Sect.

The weakest and least informative chapter is that on the biblical texts found among the Scrolls. The author was unwise to confine himself chiefly to the two Scrolls consisting of the Book of Isaiah, since there are no very burning problems attached to the history of the Isaiah text. As the Greek translation of Isaiah was based on a text very close to the Masoretic one, we could assume even before the publication of the two Isaiah Scrolls that they would also be close to the Masoretic version since all these texts apparently stem from a canonical edition of Isaiah antecedent to the period of the Scrolls.

It is interesting to note that in regard to the Book of Samuel, where the Greek translation differs considerably from the Masoretic text, the fragments of Samuel found among the Scrolls are different from the Masoretic version too, and partly resemble the text from which the Greek translations must have been made. By confining himself chiefly to Isaiah, Yadin gives us no example of scriptural texts differing very much from the Masoretic version, and fails to bring before the reader the real problems which have arisen from the finding of Biblical texts among the Scrolls. The reader is liable to get the mistaken impression that the Scrolls have confirmed the Masoretic text more than is really the case, though I am certain that Yadin had no such intentions of special pleading.

Actually, there is one chapter which produces new material, the one called "The U.S. and Israel" (p. 43), in which the author describes how he succeeded in acquiring in America the Scrolls which were then in the hands of the Assyrian Patriarch, Mar Athanasius Samuel. The story was known in outline but the new details are very interesting and the whole is presented with disciplined enthusiasm in a racy narrative style. Another very enjoyable chapter is that devoted to the late Prof. Sukenik's lecture (found among his posthumous papers) on how he acquired the Scrolls which he bought for the Hebrew University (pp. 15-26).

No Bibliography

One of the corollaries of the author's desire for objectivity is the usual omission of the names of the scholars who have worked on the Scrolls. This omission has its drawbacks, for the reader cannot go on to other books dealing with less certain aspects of the subject (since the book has no bibliography whatever); the reader could not even order the very texts of the Scrolls on the basis of what is given here. On the other hand, I must admit that I do not know what I would do if I had set myself the puritanical task of writing a completely impersonal book on a specific subject. I think that I should at least add a very select bibliography, even if I were sure that I would be antagonizing all the scholars whose works would have to be omitted.

Something else that should certainly have been done was to forgo Yadin's excessively ascetic practice — suited to the members of the Sect perhaps — and to mention, after each quotation from the Scrolls, the page and line references, so that the reader could find the quotation in its context.

It is also obvious that in regard to such a new field of inquiry as that of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which is advancing and expanding from day to day, there is a greater measure of subjectivity involved than in older fields of research. Even so objective a book as this could not avoid making uncertain interpretations of obscure passages in the Scrolls. (I am not referring here to actual slips, which can be corrected in future editions, such as the statement that the Essenes abstained from wine, a recurrent error which is found in the Hebrew translation of Josephus, but not in the original Greek text.)

However, the right to err is among the liberties which the Almighty has allowed scholars. Thus the dialectical tension between the desire to present a clear, straightforward, unambiguous picture, and the natural curiosity and devotion of the researcher, is apt to be stronger in a book which aims to be absolutely objective. This is also the case in Yadin's book, which "is intended to describe factually the most important things known about the Scrolls." Nevertheless, we must emphasize that because of the outstanding clarity of its thought the book does fulfil this aim.

Typography

In conclusion we should like to touch on a few matters which do not directly involve the author. The most irritating thing in Yadin's book is the host of printing errors, many of which are to be found in the quotations from the Scrolls themselves. As a person engaged in the study of ancient manuscripts, I must point out that many mistakes are plainly not mere typographical slips, but must have been made by someone very absorbed in the book who therefore made interesting mistakes, such as, for instance, on page 131, the substitution of *b'rit* (covenant) for *b'ruah* (in the spirit). Scholars prefer manuscript copies made by ignorant monks to those made by educated ones because it is so much easier to correct mere mechanical slips.

A second objection I should like to voice against the appearance of the book may very well seem to be almost at one of its chief attractions. I am referring to the giant size type in which the book is set, an ornamental type face based on old Venetian fonts. The point is not the type style itself, though I much prefer the original Venetian fonts to the ones derived from them, which seem to me to over-emphasize the ornamental aspect at the expense of the simplicity and elegance of the Venetian prototypes. Though I may be wrong, it does seem to me that the swollen size of the type contrasts sharply with the puritanical approach of the author, who has only written an informative book on the Scrolls. I confess that I found the sumptuous format annoying, but the irritation evaporated and then completely disappeared as I read — a clear enough tribute to the absorbing content and the racy narrative in which it is presented.

Dr. Yigael Yadin (right) is showing the Dead Sea Scroll in the case at the Prime Minister's Office to Prof. Godfrey R. Driver, Chairman of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Professor of Semitic Philology at Oxford University, and Mrs. Driver.

Photo by Braun

THE NEW ILLITERACY

By EDWIN MUIR

THE LION AND THE HONEYCOMB. Essays in Solicitude and Critique. By R.P. Blackmur. (Methuen, 25s.).

Mr. Blackmur is a remarkable writer. He is unlike any other critic, New or old. He has a style which serves him brilliantly while he remains conscious of the reader. For the first few pages of these essays he really speaks to us, and most of his best observations — and they are very good indeed—are to be found there. Then something happens: he submerges; vague but animated murmurs, iridescent bubbles, float to the surface, and at last, for every essay must end, he comes up at some place we had never thought of watching, as he had just reached the conclusion of a quite different essay. He has been talking to himself, conducting an entrancing dialogue in the intricate recesses of his mind, and finishing there to his complete satisfaction — and he is not easy to satisfy — the argument which he had stated quite clearly at the start, when the reader could still catch sight of him.

The pity is that the clearer he becomes to himself during these retreats, the more obscure he becomes to us. And the retreat unfortunately requires a jargon. Yet it can be said for Mr. Blackmur that the jargon is his own, new-minted, an original creation, not the stale lumber that has been trundled for so long from hand to hand around the conveyer belt of analytical criticism. In a sense he is too original; he would be better if he were more ordinary. The last essay in the book, fantastically entitled "Between the Numen and the Moha," shows the dangers of his style of writing. Rashness combined with caution generally safeguard it. But in this essay caution has vanished, and one has to strain one's credulity to follow him.

Critics on Criticism

A thing which would make this book dull if it were not by Mr. Blackmur, who is never dull, but at the worst exasperating or maddening, is the heavy preponderance of essays on criticism. He has an essay on the style of T.E. Lawrence, not an important subject, two essays on Henry James, though one of them is about the critical prefaces, a perceptive essay on Mr. Eliot, and a niggling essay on Melville in which he tries to prove that Melville "failed" in "Moby Dick" and "Pierre," because he never mastered the technique of the novel. Actually Melville showed himself a master of that technique in the magnificent story "Benito Cereno," and it could never have served him in "Moby Dick," or if it had would have diminished the greatness of that great book.

Form Over Works

Mr. Blackmur has one tie with the New Criticism; he tends to pay more attention to literary forms than to literary works. It is a disaster when criticism feeds more and more on itself than on literature. Criticism is actually in danger of becoming more interesting to the critic than literature, and literature, especially in America, is in danger of being overlooked. If this goes on we shall presently be confined to reading about reading the poets and the novelists.

And actually Mr. Blackmur is well equipped to write about literature. An excerpt from his long-awaited book on Henry Adams which appeared some time ago in an American review showed what he could do when dealing with a living figure and a very interesting writer. In the present volume he has a penetrating observation on Mr. Eliot:—

> he knows that no order remains vital which has lost its hothouse context, at some point, with the disorder or the unknown order which gave it rise.

He is as good in a different way on Mr. Trilling:—

> he insists on using a mind never entirely his own.

He is even better on Irving Babbitt:—

> He struck down too much for discrimination, and he ignored too much for judgment.

These quotations show the quality of Mr. Blackmur's mind, and also of his style, when he is conscious both of his subject and his reader.

But perhaps the best three essays in this volume are not concerned with criticism, or, except indirectly, with literature. They deal with the predicament of the writer lost in society, and assailed by economic power, political power, and the third power which Mr. Blackmur calls the new illiteracy. By this he means the illiteracy of those who have been taught to read but never read anything that can be called literature. Recently he spent some time in the Middle East, and there he was appalled by the new illiteracy and its wholesale proliferation by the indiscriminate application of education at a low level. It made him think again of the same thing as it is found in Europe and the United States. He came to the conclusion that

> The new illiteracy is merely the form ignorance takes in societies subject to universal education. Literacy—education—improves itself and spreads only to bear on the society concerned still believes, at a level above pi-jaw and eye-wash, that the dignity of man is in his intelligence, his reason, and the intuitions that come to him through them.

He notes that the newly educated peoples in the Middle East are educated for commercial purposes, as indeed they are in other places. But

> What is commercial by definition takes care of itself; what is cultural cannot.

Culture is not so much being undermined as buried, and he sees in the Middle East and indeed everywhere

> a kind of frothy or elite foliage been thrown off by the coupling of mass and mechanized society with universal education.

The situation in the Western World is not as dangerous, but it is bad. In an essay on "The Economy of the American Writer" he says, speaking of the literary ramp:—

> The trade of writing is the chief positive obstacle, in our world, to the preservation and creation of the art of literature.

These are things which must be said again and again: I don't think they have ever been said more clearly and eloquently. The first four essays in the book, which deal with these questions, should be read by everyone. The rest should be read by everyone concerned with whatever still maintains human culture.

(Copyright)

Hebrew . . .

A description and appreciation of the contributions to Hebrew thought and literature made by outstanding Jewish personalities is Meir Waxman's **Bishvilei Hasifrut V'hamah'shava Halvrit** (Bypaths in Hebrew Thought and Literature, Yavne, IL3.500), a collection of essays on Moshe Leib Lilienblum, Ahad Ha'am, Theodor Herzl and Chaim Weizmann. There is also an interesting essay, among others, on Eliyahu Bahur, the well known grammarian who spread the knowledge of the Hebrew language among non-Jewish scholars; on Moshe Hayim Luzzatto, who initiated modern Hebrew poetry; and on Eliyahu the Gaon of Wilna who, with the light of his great spirit, illuminated the hidden treasures of the Jewish people.

David Tidhar admits that there is no "hard and fast" system in his **Encyclopaedia Lahalutzei Hayishuv Uvonav** (Encyclopaedia of Yishuv Pioneers and Builders, Sifriyat Rishonim, IL10-) and claims that the critics who complained that an index or other key to facilitate finding names was woefully absent have been able to find what they looked for and have used the material without even crediting the source. This volume eight, contains an index of names for all volumes published so far. But no matter how much the compiler tries to justify his method, it does seem strange that he has adopted the unique one of separating families, instead of unifying them. An outstanding example is that of Vladimir (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky, who leads the volume on Page 2017, while his wife Johanna and his son Eri are 108 pages away!

In **Massa Zahal b'Sinai** (The Israel Army's Sinai Campaign, Shocken, IL4.800), Shabbetai Tevet recapitulates the circumstances that impelled Israel to move against Egypt and offers a full description of the brilliant military operation, all explained against the international political background, with detailed accounts of the Mitla Pass and Rafah battles. Several pages are dedicated to the memory of those who fell in the campaign.

The names, admittedly, may have undergone transformation to the point of challenging recognition, the characters might be drawn somewhat out of perspective, but the events set down in **Ma'tim Mul Rabbim** (Few Against Many, Ma'arakhot, IL3.750) by Avraham Weinberg are actual facts. These stories hark back to the days of the Hagana, when the defence organization had to operate underground for fear of discovery by the Mandatory authorities and even diaries had to be kept in so cryptic a fashion as to defy deciphering even by the writer himself after a lapse of time.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Great Scenes From Great Novels (Edited by Robert Terrall, Dell, 900 pruta) provides 18 selections, more-or-less self-contained, from 300 years of novel writing. The selections are really very good, though no one, of course, would make exactly the same choice. Nevertheless, we are somewhat puzzled by the aim of such an anthology. While it certainly stimulates thought about the various techniques and differing visions of life of the writers of genius who have used the novel form, the editor surely had no such scholarly intention. Since narrative continuity is a *sine qua non* of the novel, the presentation of an excerpt, however self-contained, is bound to be frustrating to the reader. Perhaps that was the point, to show the average reader how much he was missing in the classic novels, and thus to tempt him on to read the whole works. Almost all the chapters are famous ones in their own right, and we were glad to see that the great modern novelists are more than adequately represented (James, Mann, Kafka, Proust, and the whole of Molly Bloom's internal monologue from Joyce's "Ulysses" — though what would that give a reader unfamiliar with the preceding 95 per cent of the book?). If you want samples to guide your novel reading for the next few years, this is it.

Mary McCarthy's The Company She Keeps (Dell, 630 pruta) will give you an inside view of the left-wing mentality of American intellectuals in the late thirties, as experienced by a young woman who goes through the political-literary-sexual mill. The six connected stories do make up a whole, even if the company she keeps ranges from a man in a Brooks Brothers shirt to the intellectual as a Yale man. Mary McCarthy's astringent style and ready wit often break into brilliance, and if she may not be every man's dish she should be no man's poison.

Miss McCarthy's heroine spends her last chapter being psychoanalyzed, but if you cannot afford it, you can — leaving aside the problem of transference — **Analyze Yourself** (Bantam, 600 pruta).

Round the Bookshops

VISIT

By ROBERT FRIEND

Suddenly my death looked in at me
through the faint window lit by the green light
that shook the heavy darkness of a tree.
He wore — as I had known he would — the night,

the mantle of the last of skies. Now,
was it now he would descend, at last
to gather in the terror of my brow
and lay me rageless by with all the past?

With child, with falcon — was I then more glad? —
with pebbles of the sea, lost ferns, the moss
of darkness and dried leaves of tearless falls,
the curious forms of every nothingness?

Black were the roses, hollow as the skies,
in that open forehead that I dared not see.
And then I dared — and stared into those eyes,
And naked love descended, robing me.

Life and Letters

Dos Passos Gets Medal

John Dos Passos, the American novelist, was awarded the Gold Medal for Fiction of the National Institute of Arts and Letters last week. The award is made every five years and is given for the entire work of an author, who, in the opinion of the Institute, has made a lasting contribution to American letters. Dos Passos' best known work is his trilogy, "U.S.A.," available in a one-volume Modern Library edition, or in three parts of a Pocket Book.

Eliot Marries

T.S. Eliot, who was 68 last September, recently married 30-year old Valerie Fletcher, his secretary at Faber and Faber.

Othello on the Couch

Dr. Charles F. Hoffing, an American psychiatrist who was formerly a literary scholar, hopes to come up eventually with a solution to the riddle of what psychological forces made Shakespeare write, and has been studying the playwright through his characters. "Many Shakespearean characters lend themselves beautifully to psychiatric interpretation," he explained.

Othello, he explains, had what Freudian psychiatrists call "projected jealousy," based on some of his own character flaws, and "delusional jealousy" related to still deeper conflicts which Shakespeare understood and Freud classified.

He reveals his different jealousy levels accurately in his speeches and shows fleeting periods of near-psychotic behaviour. That is why Othello never saw through the flimsy evidence of his wife's infidelity that Iago presented to him. The popular meaning of jealousy does not apply to Othello completely. The psychiatric, deeper understanding of Othello not only heightens the dramatic interest of the play, but also makes Othello himself a more central figure, detracting not at all from his heroic nobility, dignity, and stature, Dr. Hoffing believes.

Unamuno on Index

A profound effect has been caused in Spain by the announcement that a Vatican decree has placed on the index of forbidden books two well known works by Miguel de Unamuno, one of Spain's outstanding scholars and thinkers of modern times.

He was Professor of Greek at Salamanca University and later rector there, and some of his writings, which had much influence in the Spanish speaking world, have been translated into English and other languages. He died during the civil war. The two banned works are "The Agony of Christianity," and what has been accepted generally as one of his masterpieces, "The Tragic Sense of Life."

The condemnation of these two internationally known books is justified in the Vatican by an alleged accumulation of errors of extreme gravity, according to the "Osservatore Romano" which is given much prominence in "Ya," Spain's most important Roman Catholic daily newspaper. Comment in defence of this famous man of letters will have to be confined to private or to clandestine conversations.

Chinese See-Saw

One of the most paradoxical developments in Communist China is the revival now proceeding in its cultural heritage in the theatre, the opera, the classics, and the ancient folk arts. When China distributed translations of Stalin's history of the Communist Party and other Soviet works which were made compulsory reading, the colleges and other institutions which were under Communist influence were flooded with them, and huge quantities of classical books were put in the dustbin or sold as waste paper. A panicky search last year retrieved many tons from pulp mills, rubbish heaps, and old book stores.

It was found that pulp mills throughout the provinces depended almost entirely on these old classics for pulping, and amounts thus disposed of undoubtedly far exceeded the total published when the first emperor "burned the books and buried the scholars." "Kwangming Jihpao," the organ of the intelligentsia, has admitted that it is impossible to estimate the great quantities used for pulp, wrapping, and other utilitarian purposes, and added that in the countryside the destruction of old books was almost complete.

A frantic search has disclosed many rare and precious works, and further destruction has been stopped by police measures.

French Book Sales

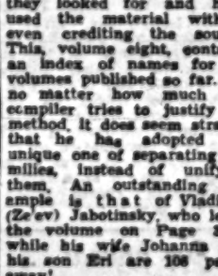
"Les Nouvelles Litteraires," in a recent issue, has once again published a list of the books which over the last year have had the greatest sales in France.

"Un certain sourire," by Francoise Sagan, is an easy winner, with 450,000 copies sold. In second place, but far behind, comes last year's Goncourt prize winning novel, Romain Gary's "Les racines du ciel," with 180,000 copies sold. The most read foreign novel was Graham Greene's "The Quiet American" (90,000), with Pearl Buck's "Imperial Woman" and A.J. Cronin's "Crusader's Tomb" following.

The second volume of General de Gaulle's memoirs, with 65,000 sold, heads the non-fiction list; while the seriousness of French reading taste finds further witness in the 50,000 copies sold of "Le phenomene humain," a brilliant but difficult philosophic work by the late Father Teilhard de Chardin.

Poetry moved sharply up the list, largely because of the much-discussed Minou Drouet, whose volume "Arbre mon ami" sold 32,500 copies. The continuing popularity of Marie-Chantal, the imaginary pour-little-rich-girl whose speciality is a series of written chronicles on puppy and things, is proved by the sale of 25,000 copies of "Les carnets de Marie-Chantal."

Stamp of the Week



In addition to its stamp issued recently in honour of Robert Burns, the Soviet Post Office has now paid a similar tribute to George Bernard Shaw.

His portrait appears on a 40-hopeck stamp issued to mark the centenary of his birth. In the background, a little incongruously, stands the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.

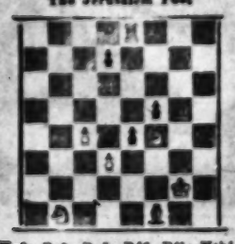
The Shaw stamp is one of a series of nine, each showing the portrait of a different celebrity. The only Russian included is Dostoevsky. Other stamps portray Mozart, Benjamin Franklin, Rembrandt, Ibsen, Pierre Curie, Heine and the Japanese artist, Toyo Oda.

C.W. HILL.

CHESS

February 15, 1957

PROBLEM No. 1021
Jan Boszczynski, Poland
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kc2: Re3, Rd5: Bd6, Rf1: Kib1, Kiff: Pc4, d3. (9)
Kd4: Pd7, e4, f5. (4)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1022
Oswaldo Faria, Brazil
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf8: Qc3: Ra4, Rf6: Ba3: Kitb4, Kig4: Pc2, g3. (9)
Ke4: Qd4: Rb5: Kif3, Kig1: Pd7, e6, f7. (9)

White mates in two

Solutions, Problem No. 1015 (Marysko): 1.Qc8. Problem No. 1016 (Loshinski): 1.Bc2! Kc5+ 2.Bd3x 1.—Kc4+ 2.Rd3x excellent play of the two batteries combined with cross checks.

ALEKHINE MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

Game No. 206

White: Taimanov Black: Najdorf

English Opening

1.c4 Rif6 2.Rbc3 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0, 5.d4 c5 6.Rig2 d6 7.0-0 (White temporarily restrains from d3—d4 giving up willingly this strong point. White considers that holding this point in the present position does not yield Black any evident advantages, while the absence of tension in the centre gives White a free hand for active play on both sides). 7.—Rbd7 8.a3 (Now White has at his disposal two plans: Preparing the attack on the Q. side by b3—b4 as well as the K. side attack, with pawns "f" and "g", after d3—d5 and h3—h3) 8.—Rte8 9.Rb1 Rb8 (Najdorf wishes to strengthen his Q. side by means of b6, but this was not absolutely necessary. Instead he should have played immediately 9.—Rtc7 10.b4 Rte8) 10.b4 b6 11.d3 Bd7 12.Bd2 Rtd4 (Otherwise Black would have to reckon with d3—d4, which could follow Rtc7 (?.) 13.b5 Rd7 14.Rb1 Rc8 15.Qd2 Rb8 16.b5 Bb7 17.a6 e6 18.Rb4 Rbb7 (18.—B:b4 19.Q:b4 Qd6 was correct) 19.Rb1:d4! cxd4 (or 19.—B:d4 20.Rtc2 Rb8 21.d4 with advantage for White). 20.R:b7 e5 21.e4 f5 (Najdorf considered this move the cause of his defeat in the "Pravda Vostoka" analysis. However, after e5—d4 or Qd7, White gains attacking chance by means of f4—f5). 22.Rbc4 Qd7 23.R:c6 (White's intentions are clear. He wishes to post the Rc, on b2 and play c4—c5 & c4—c5. Black does not seem to have a satisfactory defence against this plan). 23.—Bg7 24.B:g7 Q:g7 25.R:b8 f:e4 26.d:e4 e5 27.f:e5 Q:e5 (by sacrificing a pawn Black hopes to strengthen his position on the central squares) 28.Rd4:d4 Rg7 29.Rd5! (This tactical blow frustrates all illusions. 29.—g::f would be followed by 30.e f Qd6 31.Q:d4 K:d4 32.R:c6+ K:c6 33.B:b7, and White has two pawns to the good) 29.—Rf8 30.Rb6+ Kg7 31.Rtg4 Qd4 32.Qh4+ Kh8 33.Rg7 Qg7 34.R:f8+ B:f8 35.Q:g7+ K:g7 36.R:c6 Kf6 37.a6 (the simplest way to win. After 37.R:b6 Rd8. Black could still have some hopes) 37.—Re8 (or 37.—B:g2 38.K:g2 K:e4 39.Rd7+ etc.) 38.R:b6 K:e4 39.Re6. Black resigns. (Notes by M. Taimanov and G. Borisenko in "Chess in U.S.S.R.).

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

The quarter-finals of the 1957 Israel championship are nearing an end. In "Lasker" first place went to Yosha with 8 points out of 10, Blumenfeld being second with 7½. In Sahal former youth champion Giora Filshtiki emerged victorious with 6 out of 8 points, followed by Tropelberg 5½, Gretner and Shapira. E. Spector and E. Heiman 4½, etc. In Upper Galilee Yigal Nutkis of Ein Harod captured first place with 6½ points, while in the Hadera tournament, Asher Mulet of Driz took top honours, followed by Perelman (Natanya) and Dan Levi (Kfar Glickson).

The Sahal championship semi-finals, displayed in Tel Aviv in two groups ended in the following results: Group A — Kordunski 6½, Busin 6½, Maor and Emir 5½, etc. Group B — Krohe, G. Erlich and Yakobi 5, Pinshuk 4½, etc.

The Ramat Gan championship was won by A. Cahanov with 8 points out of 11. 2—3 places were shared by 17 year old Tzemach Isaac and former champion Jonaitis with 7½ points. They were followed by Jonish 6½, Van Amrungen, Dr. Peries and Juagrais 6, Fuchs 5½, etc. A match between the local team and Sahal ended in Ramat Gan's victory 7½:4½.

POLITICS AND PREHISTORY

THE SEARCH BENEATH THE SEA. By J.L.B. Smith. — Holt, New York, 1956. — 260 pp. — $3.95.

This is a very odd book, unlikely to find many readers in Israel, but quite worth telling about. No less than 18 years ago, a South African fisherman found a fish in his net which proved to be a species (roughly speaking a link between fish and reptiles) that had been believed extinct for millions and millions of years — the Coelacanth. Dr. Smith, the South African ichthyologist, tried and tried to find another specimen — and in 1952, off Madagascar, Captain Hunt actually found one for him.

Dr. Smith's story of the search is neither well-written nor pleasant to read for an Israeli, being full of political abuse of Smuts and liberal thought, and quite inordinately nationalistic and grovelling in admiration for Malan. However, it is amusing and revealing, more for the writer's personal adventures and intrigues than in the search itself, satisfying though it is that the search could be successful — a real victory for dogged science.

PAULA ARNOLD

Readers' Letters

ONE-WAY BRIDGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Everybody, whether Jew or Christian, will enjoy the review by Dr. Sholom J. Kahn of "The Bridge, a Yearbook of Judaeo-Christian Studies." Vol. II (Edited by John M. Oesterreicher), in your issue of February 1 (page eight), and I am certain that Father Oesterreicher himself will be very much pleased, as I know he was pleased with Dr. Kahn's review of vol. I. There are only a few things that might be mentioned in criticism. One sentence could be construed as a slur on Catholic Theology (much as I suppose it was not *meant* as a slur). I refer to Dr. Kahn's explanation of Dr. Klausner's attitude towards liberal Protestant theology in preference to traditional Catholic (and I may add also traditional Protestant) theology: "to which the obvious answer is that Professor Klausner is writing in the 20th century, not in the 13th." As a Catholic theologian of the 20th century I resent that statement, because I know that a theology which maintains continuity with the tradition of the centuries, can nevertheless — or rather on that account — be very much alive, and is worthy of being noticed by Dr. Klausner and any scholar.

I also regretted that one sentence of the review was blown up into a banner headline (by the editor?). May I say that the bridge in question is neither a two-way nor a one-way street. It is not passable at all as yet. It is a building. Perhaps the reviewer of "The Bridge" has observed how big bridges are built. One span is constructed first from each bank of the river. Then only, when spans are established, the joining link is inserted which makes the bridge a thoroughfare, leading hither and thither. In the same way, Father Oesterreicher's "Bridge" is the effort to build the span from the Catholic bank, so to speak. May someone else construct the span from the opposite bank. Then, and then only, may the link be inserted which makes the bridge a way.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that the "Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies" is one of theological research, without any political connotation.

ABBOT LEO A. RUDLOFF O.S.B., S.T.D.
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Reviewer's Reply

I am grateful to Father Rudloff both for his kind words and his criticisms. Of course, the first passage quoted was *not* meant as a slur on the great tradition of Catholic theology, for which I have the greatest respect and admiration. In an unfortunately cryptic sentence, I was trying merely to *suggest* the line of argument by which Dr. Klausner's attitude could be justified.

In the 20th century, we must take Christian thought as we find it: neither Dr. Klausner nor his readers can ignore the Reformation. Father Bruns' criticism (and its restatement above) is valid, as far as it goes; but, though I have not had the opportunity to examine in detail how far it may weaken Dr. Klausner's presentation, I think such an emphasis on the modern forms which the tradition has taken is logical, from the nature of the problem. The moral of this "misunderstanding" is that both terms, "Jewish" and "Christian," are extremely rich in their references, and should not be used loosely, without qualifications.

The headline was the literary editor's, but the idea was mine. I like the alternative image of a bridge a-building; in fact, that was the point of my suggestion that "a comparable group of Jewish scholars ... join in the presentation of their own views on these fateful issues." (What the final "link" might be is another question, which was touched on, very tentatively, in the same paragraph.) But "The Bridge," as I read it, takes a point of view (natural enough, to be sure, in Christians) from which Judaism is but a stage, however essential, in the progress towards the fulfilment of Christianity. A better headline, perhaps, might have been: "Bridge, or Ladder?"

Though the "Institute" is indeed dedicated to theological research, I was pleased at the recognition by some of its contributors of political realities, and to have ignored this element would have left my review incomplete. Did not the prophets, and Jesus himself, live and act in political situations? If I may venture a generalization: the tendency to emphasize the link between theology and "politics" (in the fullest sense of that word) may indeed relate Judaism more closely with the Protestant, than with the Catholic, variety of Christianity.

SHOLOM J. KAHN

SINAI CAMPAIGN IN PICTURES

THE SIX DAYS. Edited by Yitzhak Shenhar (Hebrew); Joan Comay (English); Yohanan Lavie (French). Layout: Yitzhak Solomon. Israel Illustrated Book Publishing Co.

This book is a photographic account of the Sinai campaign, and all those who participated in it will no doubt want to own a copy. The photos are well selected, with plenty of action pictures, and are satisfactorily reproduced, with the exception of the colour plates.

There are no great photos here, but for those who were there the straightforward pictorial reporting will suffice. The publishers have wisely added a sort of photo-appendix showing the results of the *fedayeen* attacks which provoked the campaign. Perhaps in future editions more specific place-names could be added to the captions.

A. VERVER

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